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13

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The Bombay Chronicle

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14

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VOL. XX NO. 3— BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1932. PRICE ONE ANNA.

DRASTIC POWERS TO DEAL WITH CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

Britain's Lost Chance.

"SUFFERING IS OUR BADGE."

Who Carry Weight With Govt. —Europeans' Association Or Liberals?

MAHOMED ALI'S WORDS RECALLED.

Processions And Flag Salutations In All Wards In City.

The scenes that were witnessed in Bombay on Monday following the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel were vividly reminiscent of the days of the Civil Disobedience Movement last year.

A huge procession paraded the city streets waving national flags. Old and familiar national slogans were sent out from house-tops. All shops shut their doors, and suspended business as a mark of protest against the arrests. The hartal was both complete and voluntary.

The re-appearance of the yellow-turbaned police armed with lathis, the mobilisation of mounted sowars at different centres, and the quick movement of police vans added at intervals a grim touch to the picture.

As the news of the arrests became known in the city large crowds collected outside the Congress House at Girgaum Back Road. It seemed as if the crowds that thronged the streets and pavements outside Mani Bhuvan when Gandhiji was in Bombay had shifted to the Congress Headquarters. There was a regular stream of visitors to the Congress House throughout the day.

HUGE PROCESSION STARTS.

A huge procession started from the Congress House at 3-30 in the afternoon. Several thousands of men and women in saffron-coloured saris joined the demonstration to mark their protest against the arrest of their beloved leaders. Huge flags were carried by the processionists and the slogan which for some time had been forgotten, viz., "Boycott British Goods" was raised at the top of their voices again and again.

NARIMAN LEADS.

The procession was led by Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the Emergency Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Sjt. G. V. Kapadia, member of the Council, Sjt. Devidas Gandhi, Mrs. Kamaladevi Chhattopadhyaya, Sjt. Pyarelal, Sjt. S. K. Patil, Sardar Jamiat Singh and Sjt. Ali Bahadur Khan, Father Elwin, also joined the procession, but left it when it had gone some distance.

ROUTE OF PROCESSION.

The procession wended its way in a slow and orderly fashion through Girgaum Back Road, Bhuleshwar, Jhaveri Bazar, Crawford Market and turning into Hornby Road reached the Azad Maidan after over an hour. The appearance of a large posse of lathi police in the compound of the Esplanade Police Station gave rise to rumours that the police might interfere with the public meeting which took place at the Azad Maidan. But the fears did not come true.

"A fate worse than that which visited the Simon Commission in India is awaiting the Committee of the Round Table Conference when they begin their work in this country". This was the prophecy made by Mr. K. F. Nariman presiding over the huge Azad Maidan meeting on Monday evening. The speaker recalled the great reception that the city accorded to the accredited leader of the nation on last Monday at the same place, and said he (Mahatma) was spirited away by the police at the dead of night. That they should do nothing more than raise a protest spoke for their helplessness. Millions of Indians were ready to suffer any amount of hardships at his call, and yet the bureaucracy had ventured to imprison him under a regulation of over a century old. Last time when they had met to congratulate Pandit Jawaharlal on his arrest Sardar Vallabhbhai said that it was an occasion for rejoicings, and although the arrest of the Mahatma had cast a gloom over the country the speaker welcomed it.

The attempt of the Government, continued Mr. Nariman, was to crush the opposition and to clear the way for the Committees of the Round Table Conference which were beginning their work shortly in this country. They wanted to force a Constitution on the country without the consent of the people, but from all appearances he could see that the Committees awaited no better fate than was experienced by the unwanted Simon Seven.

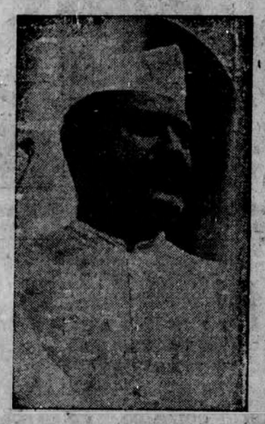
"RIDING FOR A FALL."

Referring to the four Ordinances promulgated by the Government that evening, Mr. Nariman said that the way in which the Government were moving indicated that they were riding for a fall. He welcomed the Ordinances and all repressive measures as he felt they would add to the people's strength, because suffering was their badge. He appealed to the merchants dealing in foreign cloth to stop that unholy trade, and to the citizens to eradicate the drink evil from the city. He announced that picketing of foreign cloth-shops and liquor-shops would be resumed in the city.

He drew the attention of Liberals to the rebuff that they got from the Viceroy in their peace efforts and said it was the influence of the European Association and not of the Liberals or any section of Indians that carried weight with the Government. Concluding, the speaker paid a tribute to the late Maulana Ma-

(Continued on Page 7).

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru who gets two years and three months' rigorous imprisonment.



Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani who is jailed for six months.

PT. JAWAHARLAL GETS 2 YEARS AND 3 MONTHS' R. I.

Mr. Sherwani Jailed For 9 Months.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 4.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, General Secretary, Indian National Congress, was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 in default further three months' rigorous imprisonment under the United Provinces Ordinance for disobeying the District Magistrate's order not to leave the Municipal limits of Allahabad. This is the maximum punishment under Section 13. The Magistrate, in the course of his judgment remarked that the Pandit's letter to the District Magistrate had aggravated the offence.

Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150, in default further three months' imprisonment.—A. P.

DETAILS.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani were put up for trial to-day before Mr. Sohanlal Srivastava, First Class Magistrate in Naini Jail. Both were charged under Section 13, U. P. Ordinance, for disobeying order not to leave Allahabad Municipal limits.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru wanted to read a written statement which he had in his hands. The Court said if the Pandit wanted to say anything connected with the case he would hear him. Pandit Jawaharlal hurriedly read the statement, and when he criticised Government he was ordered by Magistrate not to proceed with his criticism.

In passing the sentence, the Magistrate remarked that the accused had refused to plead or produce defence or take part in the proceedings. His letter to the District Magistrate of Allahabad had clerly showed the spirit in which he was determined to disobey law and authority. This was the circumstance which, to the Magistrate's mind, aggravated his offence and he saw no reason why he should not inflict the maximum sentence.

NO AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES.

In sentencing Mr. Sherwani the Magistrate remarked that it could be said he did not act or make any attempt to disobey the order from the 16th December (the date of the service of the notice) and 26th December, when he left Allahabad for Bombay. He found no aggravating circumstance and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 150, in default further three months' imprisonment.

On hearing the sentence Mr. Sherwani remarked that he hoped that the distinction made in the sentence was not due to any communal consideration.

There was a large crowd outside the jail during the trial.—A. P.

RAJENDRA PRASAD ARRESTED

PATNA, Jan. 4.

Babu Rajendra Prasad has been arrested and taken to Bankipur Jail, and trial is fixed for January 18.—A. P.

EARLIER.

Immediately after his arrest and prior to his being taken away, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President All-India Congress Committee has nominated Babu Rajendra Prasad as his successor.

GANDHIJI AND SARDAR ARRIVE AT POONA.

City Observes Hartal.

POONA, Jan. 4.

Gandhiji and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel arrived here escorted by police officers from Bombay. They were met by a party of police under Mr. Yates, A.S.P. and three sergeants at Shelarwadi and were escorted to Yerawada jail where they were lodged before 8 a.m.

A hartal is observed in the city as a protest against arrests.—A. P.

Gandhiji's Arrival At Yeravada.

Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel after their arrest were taken to Yeravada in a motor car. The reason of arresting them in the early hours of the morning was to avoid spectacular demonstrations. Both Mahatmaji and Sardar were taken together in a motor car and were accompanied by Superintendent Hurst of Bombay C.I.D., Sub-Inspector Kamat, two police sergeants and Dr. Desai, assistant to the Police Surgeon. The Doctor was sent to look after the health of Mahatmaji and Sardar on the way as they had to cross through ghauts in this chilly season. They reached Yeravada at 8 a.m.

The police party returned to Bombay at 3-30 p.m.

"I HAVE TRIED MY BEST"

Gandhiji's Cable To Lord Irwin

The following is the text of Mahatma Gandhi's Cable to Lord Irwin, sent on Sunday:—

"Pray believe me. I have tried my best, but have failed. Nevertheless, I don't lose hope, and God willing, shall retain the spirit which, you believed, actuated me during that sacred week in Delhi. I shall not belie your certificate."

WORKING COMMITTEE DECLARED UNLAWFUL

Allahabad Procession Dispersed: 1 Killed, Several Injured.

30 ARRESTED, INCLUDING SJTS. R. S. PANDIT AND K. D. MALAVIYA.

"Mild Lathi Charge" At Cawnpore.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4.

The Home Department of the Government of India notifies:—

"Whereas the Governor-General in Council is of the opinion that the Association known as the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee interferes with the administration of law and order, and constitutes a danger to the public peace, now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-Section (1) of Section 8 of the Unlawful Association Ordinance, 1932 (Ordinance IV of 1932), the Governor-General in Council hereby declares the said Association to be unlawful."—A. P.

PROCESSIONISTS DISPERSED.

1 Killed: Several Injured

ALLAHABAD, Jany. 4.

One man was killed and several injured in trying to disperse a procession which started from the city.

Thirty arrests were made, including Messrs. Narain Parshad Singh, R.S. Pandit and Keshav Dayal Malaviya. Otherwise the situation is quiet.—A.P.

MUSLIMS GIVE SHOCK TO OFFICIALS.

Sapru's Significant Silence.

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4.

A notification by the Government of India has declared the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee an unlawful association constituting a danger to public peace. This notification has come on the top of four Ordinances and three other notifications issued in the course of day. I notice from the printed copy of the Ordinances that although the Governor-General is said to have signed on January 4 copies were actually printed on January 2. From this fact it has been inferred that the Ordinances are a part of a policy decided upon for a long time past and that there may be other manifestations of this resolute form of Government. The Ordinances issued today, when closely examined, include all provisions of the Ordinances of Lord Irwin and contain several new provisions of drastic character. There is general re-

(Continued On Page 7.)

TRANSPORT AND PUBLIC UTILITIES TO BE REGULATED.

Imposition Of Collective Fines.

VICARIOUS PUNISHMENT FOR PARENTS.

Summary Courts To Be Established.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4.

The Emergency Powers Ordinance runs to 63 clauses and is divided into six Chapters. Chapter One declares that the Ordinance shall extend to such province or parts of provinces as the Governor-General in Council may by notification in the Gazette of India specify. Notifications are being issued immediately extending the Ordinance to Bombay and Bengal for the present. Chapter Two of the Ordinance defines the emergency powers. These relate to the power to arrest and detain suspected persons on the same lines as the Ordinance promulgated for the N. W. F. P. There is next the provision to control suspected persons, and the provision is to be applied if the Local Government is satisfied "that there are reasonable grounds for believing that any person has acted, is acting, or is about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or peace, or in furtherance of a movement prejudicial to the public safety or peace". Thus the wording of this clause enables the control of persons who are furthering the Civil Disobedience movement. Section Five gives the power to take possession of buildings.

PROHIBITION OR REGULATION OF TRAFFIC.

Section Six grants the power to prohibit or limit access to certain places. Section Seven and Eight grant powers to prohibit or regulate traffic and control the supply of a commodity of general use. Next follows section Nine, enabling the possession of movables, and Section Ten for regulating the means of transport. District Magistrates are given power by Section Eleven, to control arms and ammunitions. Sections Twelve to Sixteen give powers to employ additional police, to require assistance of certain persons and to control public utility services and posts and telegraphs, and to regulate the use of railways and vessels. Section Seventeen empowers the District Magistrate to depute police officers not below the rank of head constables to secure reports of public meetings, helped, if needed, by an escort of police officers. For the purpose of this section a public meeting is any meeting which is open to the public or to any class or portion of the public and a meeting may be a public meeting notwithstanding that it is held in a private place, and notwithstanding that admission to it is restricted by ticket or otherwise.

Section Eighteen, Nineteen and Twenty give wide powers to issue search warrants, general power of search, and general power to give effect to orders if disobeyed.—A. P.

PENALTIES DEFINED.

Chapter Three defines penalties. Disobedience of an order relating to suspected persons is punishable with imprisonment up to two years or with fine, or both, and any other offence mentioned in Chapter One above is punishable with six months' imprisonment or with fine or both. Tampering with police servants is punishable up to one year. So also is dissuasion from enlistment and dissemination of false rumours. Section twenty-six makes provision for the imposition of a collective fine on inhabitants of turbulent areas. The dissemination of the contents of proscribed documents is punishable with imprisonment up to six months' and power is given by Section twenty-eight to direct the payment by parent or guardian, of a fine imposed on a young person. Chapter four deals with special criminal courts, namely, special judges, special magistrates, and summary courts. A special judge may pass any sentence authorised by law, while a special magistrate's power is limited to a sentence up to seven years. Summary courts may pass sentences which may be passed by a First Class Magistrate. Powers are given to special courts to deal with refractory accused.

ARBITRATION TRIBUNALS.

Chapter five refers to arbitration tribunals consisting of three persons, to settle claims for compensation for damage suffered by any person through action under the Ordinance. The tribunal is to be set up if there is no agreement between the Local Government and the claimant. Compensation is not necessarily to be determined by current rates, but the Tribunal has to pay regard to the price prevailing before the promulgation of this Ordinance. Chapter Six is supplemental and indemnifies proceedings under the Ordinance and mentions offences which are non-bailable. The last section of the Ordinance being section sixty-three relates to the press and runs "So long as this Ordinance remains in force in sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act of 1931 the following clauses shall be deemed to be added to clauses (a) and (b), namely, (c) to seduce any officer soldier, sailor, or airman in the military, naval or air forces of His Majesty or any police officer from his allegiance or his duty, or (d) to bring into hatred or contempt His Majesty or the Government established by law in British India or the administration of justice in British India or any Indian prince or chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty or any class or section of His Majesty's subjects in British India, or to excite disaffection towards His Majesty or the said Government or any such prince or chief; (e) to put any person in fear or to cause annoyance to him and thereby induce him to deliver to any person, property or valuable security, or to do any act which has not legally bound to do, or to omit to do any act which he is legally entitled to do; or (f)

INCITEMENT.

To encourage or incite any person to interfere with the administration of law or with the maintenance of law or: to commit any offence or to refuse or defer the payment of any land revenue, tax, rate, cess or other due or amount payable to Government or to any local authority or any rent of agricultural land or anything recoverable as arrears of or along with such rent or (g) to induce a public servant of a local authority to do any act or to forbear or delay to do any act connected with the exercise of his public functions or to resign his office or (h) to promote feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects or (i) to prejudice the recruiting of persons to serve in any of His Majesty's forces or in any police force or to prejudice the training, discipline or administration of any such force" and the provisions of that Act shall apply accordingly.

(Earlier message on page 12.)

New Delhi.—The term of office of the Nawab of Chhtari as a member of the Executive Council of the United Provinces Government has been extended for four months from to-day.—A. P.

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A 4169

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NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS on percentage Basis are invited for additions to the King George School at Dadar, Estimated to cost about Rs. 40,000/- (Rupees forty thousand) only.

Copies of the Tender, Plan, etc., can be had from the Office of the undersigned, during Office hours and are returnable on or before 3 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst. with a deposit of Rs. 500/- as earnest money.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

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R6496

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TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of PROVISIONS, ETC., for the Nurses' Mess at the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, Parel, Bombay, for one year commencing from the 1st March, 1932.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on FRIDAY, the 15th January, 1932. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes, which must be endorsed "Tenders for the supply of Provisions, etc. for the Nurses' Mess at the K.E.M. Hospital."

Forms of contract, specifications, etc. and any other information that may be required will be supplied by the Dean's Office, K.E.M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay, on personal application. A charge of Rs. 2 will have to be paid for each set of tender forms.

The attention of the tenderers is invited to the general directions published with the tender.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
Dean
4153.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
RAILWAY DEPARTMENT
(RAILWAY BOARD)

Tenders for the transport of Coal for State-managed Railways from Calcutta to Rangoon during 1932-33.

TENDERS are invited from Shipping Companies for the transport of approximatelly 200,000 tons of Coal in bulk from the Port of Calcutta to Rangoon during the period 1st April 1932 to 31st March 1933 in accordance with the programme to be given by the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board.

Tenders are to be deposited in the Tender Box kept in the Office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta up to noon (Calcutta time) on the 14th January 1932 and will be opened in presence of such Tenderers as may like to attend at 3 p.m. (Calcutta time) on the date.

Conditions of Tender may be obtained on application to the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, Calcutta.

The Shipping Company will be required to enter into an Agreement for the transportation of this quantity.

There is no special Tender Form.

J. F. BLACKWOOD,
Secretary Railway Board.
4140

Public Notices.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE

TENDERS for carrying out certain Additions and Alterations to the Gilder Tank Market Building will be received not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1932.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to anyone deputed to receive them on payment of Rs. 5 by the undersigned who will on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
City Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 4th January, 1932.
4168.

THE JAMSHED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Jamshed Manufacturing Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 14th January, 1932, at 1-0 p.m. (S.T.) for considering and if deemed expedient passing the undermentioned Resolution No. 1 as an Extraordinary Resolution and the undermentioned Resolution No. 2 as an Ordinary Resolution.

(1) That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the same and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily.

(2) That some fit and proper person may be appointed liquidator for the purpose of such winding up.

By order of the Board.
HORMUSJEE ARDESHIR & SON.
Agents.
Bombay, 29th December, 1931.
4166

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*Tokiwa Maru	6972	15 Jan.	31 Jan.
Kashima Maru	10000	.....	@ 9 Feb.
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FROM ORIENT TO SANFRANCISCO.

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Taiyo Maru	22000	9 Feb.	16 Feb.

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SATURDAY, 9-1-32 at 8-30 p.m.
"SWAYAMWAR"

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SJT. S. C. BOSE'S ARREST.

Girni Workers' Protest.

A meeting of the workers was held on Sunday evening at the Delisle Road under the auspices of the Girni Kamgar Union to protest against the arrest of Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, the treasure and an ex-President of the All-India Trade Union Congress. Mr. Nerkarbuwa presided and Dr. Gowande, Gaikwad and others addressed the meeting. They explained to the workers the resolutions passed by the Executive Committee of the A.I.T.U.C. and said that the best way of protesting against the arrests of their leaders was to carry on their struggle undeterred by the arrests.

NAVJAVANS ON PRESENT SITUATION.

Under the auspices of the Navjavan Sabha a public meeting was held on the Chaupati sands on Sunday evening to consider the present political situation. Dr. G. Y. Chitnis, the President of the Sabha presided and a number of prominent members of the Sabha addressed the meeting.

Mr. Ibrahim in his speech said that it was very good that the Congress has again started the fight, but the Congress rank and file must take the care this time to see that the fight is not abandoned in the middle without attaining the goal which is complete independence. Last year the Congress leaders betrayed the struggle for independence by entering into the Gandhi-Irwin Pact and by subsequently taking part in the Round Table Conference.

Mr. Karnik who followed vehemently criticised the resolution of the Congress Working Committee for restricting the objective of the struggle to the withdrawal of the Ordinances, for the assurances given to the jamindars of U.P. He said that our fight was not against this or that ordinance but against the system of government.

Messrs. Puthli, Sharma and others condemned the arrests of Subhas Bose, Jawaharlal Nehru and others. The meeting dispeased in shouts of "Inquilab Zindabad."

CONVICTIONS IN CAWNPORE.

CAWNPORE Jan. 4.

Two of the arrested persons apologised they were accordingly let off under Section 562 Cr. P.C. Ramsarup was re-arrested.

Sjt. Mohkansingh, Rughraj Singh and Naubesingh were convicted under Section 12 of the Ordinance to three months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100.

Sjt. Ramteralli was convicted under Section 188 Cr. P.C., to three months' imprisonment and fine of Rs. 50.—A.P.

CONGRESS FLOOD RELIEF COMMITTEE, VIZIANAGRAM CITY.

The following is a list of donors from outside Vizianagram City who have contributed to the Committee, for the relief of the flooded areas in the Vizagapatam District:—

All contributions may be addressed to: B. Lakshmanarao, Hon. Secretary, "Congress Flood Relief Committee," Vizianagram City.

Secretary, Shree Rama Seva Sanghan, Chakradharpur, B. N. Rly. Rs. 270; Shree Rama Vilas Club, Adra Rs. 89; Sjt. Kothi Jagannadharao, Tadepalligudem Rs. 98; Stiree Swadeshi Samiti Rs. 11; Sjt. Kolapatti Venkatarao, Belaspur, C.P. Rs. 89; Other Contributors Rs. 4; Mr. C. Ramalingaswamy, Gantada Rs. 212; Mr. S. Veerabhadrarao, D.C.O. Office Staff Rs. 57.

The Gandhi Jayanti Fund Committee has sanctioned Rs. 5,000 worth of Khadi to be distributed among the distressed areas in the Vizagapatam District.

FIRST CAMBAY CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE

Nawab's Assurance Of State Help

(From A Correspondent.)
CAMBAY, Jan. 2.

The Cambay State held its first Co-operative Conference on 29th ulto. under the presidentship of the Dewan Bahadur Ambashanker Uttamaram Malji.

His Highness the Nawab Saheb who has been taking keen interest in the movement and has been a Patron of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute, delivered the inaugural address. In declaring the conference open he complimented the workers and announced that his Government would be willing to give all possible help provided sound concrete proposals were submitted for consideration.

Diwan Bahadur Narmadashanker D. Mehta the Dewan of the State as Chairman of the Reception Committee then read his address.

He made a brief survey of the movement, paid a glowing tribute to Rao Saheb P. H. Banatwala for introducing the Co-operative movement in the State in 1926 and for rendering useful services to the cause of Co-operation. He also complimented Mr. Nagarwadia for the efficient management of the Societies, and mentioned that the number of the Co-operative Societies at present was 26 (24 unlimited and 2 of limited liability) out of 89 villages of the State. The number of members had increased to 890, deposits to Rs. 43307/- and total loans advanced amounted to Rs. 1,81,709/-. He also took opportunity to make a few suggestions showing the potentialities of the movement.

Dewan Bahadur A. U. Malji was then proposed as President of the Conference.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

In his presidential address, Dewan Bahadur Malji made several important suggestions for the development of the movement in its various aspects, credit and non-credit both rural and Urban also purchase and sale, the development of the local weaving and a few industries was also stressed upon. A suggestion was also made for taking a stock of the movement.

Mr. Nagarwadia, the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, then read a printed detailed report on the working of the Co-operative Societies in the State.

The Conference then unanimously passed nine resolutions drafted by the subjects Committee. Mr. Y. T. Desai, moved the resolutions for starting societies for marketing of agricultural produce like wheat, cotton, tobacco and gave a vivid account of this side of activity obtaining in Canada, South America, Argentina, also in Europe and India.

CENTRAL FINANCING INSTITUTION.

Rao Saheb P. H. Banatwala moved a resolution for starting a co-operative central Financing Institution and impressed upon the audiance the necessity for such an institution with a view to make the societies self-reliant.

Mr. A. P. Maula Honorary Secretary, Gujarat Divisional Central Co-operative Institute, dwelt upon the educative side of co-operative education, and appealed to the State subjects to enlist as volunteers and also requested His Highness the Nawab Saheb's Government to appoint suitable Honorary workers and add co-operative literature to the public libraries.

PEPPERMINT PLANTATION IN BAVARIA.

Munich, December—Experiments having shown that moorland in Bavaria, particularly the Erdinger moor near Munich, is especially well adapted for raising peppermint, a beginning is now to be made by planting some 60 acres with this herb and building a plant for distilling peppermint oil. The plant will be fired with peat obtained from the moor. Up to now all the peppermint oil required for the use of German industry has had to be imported. How great the requirements are is indicated by the fact that a single firm in Dresden imports 20 long tons of this oil yearly for making tooth paste. To produce this amount, 6,000 acres of peppermint are needed.

Long-Distance Weather Forcasting In Germany.

Frankfort-on-Main, December—A special bureau created by the Prussian ministry of agriculture in Frankfort to study the possibilities of long-distance weather forecasting will in the coming year make public its first attempts along that line. Forecasts for ten days will be made in July and August for North Germany west of the Oder and for South Germany. Seven such forecasts were made last summer privately for a small number of university professors and meteorologists, and it is asserted that every one of them was correct. It is estimated that forecasts for ten days in advance mean a reduction of 50 per cent. in losses caused to agriculture by the elements.

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CEYLON TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

CEYLONE TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

Presidential Address.

The fourth sessions of the All-Ceylon Trade Union Congress and the second sessions of the Ceylon Labour Party Conference were held in the Colombo Town Hall at 3 p.m., on Saturday. Mr. A. E. Goonesinha, M.S.C., the President, occupied the chair and the large Municipal Hall was packed to its utmost capacity, many having to be content with standing room in the side verandahs. The very large gathering present numbered an appreciable number of women and included delegates from affiliated associations all over the Island. The proceedings were marked by the greatest orderliness and enthusiasm.

Among the resolutions passed was one declaring that the Island should have full and immediate Swaraj. Another resolution emphasised the need for the early introduction of social legislation, while a third demanded the taking of immediate steps to protect the interests of Sinhalese labourers on estates.

The attitude of the European Community and the Liberal League towards the Income-Tax and the supineness of the Ministers in regard to the Governor's Certification of the Passages Vote were vigorously denounced by several speakers.

ENTHUSIASTIC PROCEEDINGS.

The proceedings began with the singing of the "Labour Anthem" by a number of "Red Shirts" which was enthusiastically received.

DELEGATES WELCOMED.

Mrs. F. B. de Mel, the Chairman of the Reception Committee in extending a cordial welcome to the delegates from affiliated bodies and the public present, said it was a happy omen to Ceylon that women of all classes had realised their obligaions and were taking an active interest in the affairs of the country.

The T.U.C. had been in existence for four years and it was the best organised labour association in the East. (Applause.) Criticisms had been levelled at it only by those who did not understand its workings.

MEMORABLE YEAR.

The year was a memorable one in the annals of the Island's history in that manhood suffrage was exercised for the first time. In their struggles to win that they had been led by their own President and it was thanks to him that the voiceless masses were now represented in the State Council. They had also to offer their congratulations to Mrs. A. F. Molamure, the first woman member elected. (Applause.)

Continuing, Mrs. de Mel stressed the need for social legislation. As a woman she felt that the women and children of Ceylon had been neglected long enough.

The General Council of the T. U. C. she felt could not have done better than electing as their President this year. Mr. Goonesinha, the man who had always stood up for them. (Applause). They had complete confidence in him (Hear, hear). She had much pleasure in calling upon him to take the chair. (Applause)

Mr. A. E. Goonesinha then took the chair amid deafening applause.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Mr. A. E. Goonesinha, rising amid applause, next delivered an exhaustive address. In the course of his remarks he said that the elections to the State Council saw the return of three members to the Council fully pledged to carry out the decisions of this Congress and the policy of the Labour Party; and he was happy to state that within the short period they had been in Council they were able to do some appreciable work for the masses of his country, and he was glad to state that they had the hearty co-operation of the members of the Ceylon National Congress—(applause)—of some European members and even the support of some members of the New Liberal League. But it did appear that the Liberal League as a party would oppose any measure brought up by another party however beneficial it may be to the interests of the country. (Shame).

He was constrained to say this because of a remarkable statement made by the President of the Liberal League, Mr. Francis de Zoysa, K.C. Referring to the resolution that Mr. Goonesinha moved in the State Council as an emergency motion, that gentleman in denouncing it said that those who voted for it did so out of fear—fear of being assaulted by an angry mob.

Perhaps considerations, such as these and Borah and Natukotte money do sway the decisions of certain parties, but men must realise that there are individuals and parties who are prepared to make every sacrifice for the greatness and the goodness of the country, and he could assure Mr. de Zoysa that every one who voted in support of his resolution did so out of considerations for suffering humanity; and if anyone supported that motion for the reasons stated by the President of the Liberal League, Mr. Goonesinha, personally, would have the utmost contempt for him. (Applause.)

SOCIAL LEGISLATION COMING.

Mr. Goonesinha went on to say that Social Legislation was coming already. The Committee for Labour Industry and Commerce in which two of them had the privilege of serving, was considering the Workmen's Compensation Act which was shortly to be introduced in the State Council. The Draft Bill had been sent to that Congress for its views and the General Council and the National Executive of the Labour Party submit representations to the Committee. A resolution to be moved that day mentions the kind of Social Legislation that was desired in this country. He was not very optimistic as regards the passage of these laws in the Council.

EUROPEAN ATTITUDE.

The attitude of the European capitalist classes was clearly demonstrated by Mr. T. L. Villiers one of the European nominated members, in his speech on the Income-Tax. He denounced any social work being handled by Government and gave the utterance to the fantastic theory that "England" according to him, "one of the richest countries in the world has been reduced to one of the poorest." because England embarked upon the great humanitarian work of providing the wants of thousands of her men and women left in utter destitution; because England's statesmen passed such legislation as to care for the children in the cradle, the mother in the factory, the father in his old age. It was problematical whether England was at any time the richest country in the world. Be as it may, if to-day Englishmen bemoan her present position the why and the wherefore could be found in the non-co-operation movement inaugurated by the people of India, which rendered it necessary to bring the Mills of Lancashire and elsewhere to a stand-still.

SHOP-KEEPER MENTALITY.

Mr. Villiers betrayed pathetic ignorance of the history of his own country and of the significance of the great movements that built up the present British Democracy when he said with great gusto that "Social Legislation obtainable in England is responsible for her bankruptcy." Any student of history would tell Mr. Villiers that it is this very Legislation which far-sighted British statesmen—men with a vision and a mission promulgated that that contributed to keep unimpaired England's prestige and her rank among the foremost nations of the world; else dark revolution would have stalked the land as had happened in countries like France, Portugal, Turkey, Russia, China, and Spain where the claims of humanity were trampled upon.

It was time that European friends here rid themselves of the shop-keeper mentality and pursued a more humane course of action, even if their mission here be the exploitation of the country and the people.

UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Mr. Goonesinha said, notwithstanding acceptance of his motion in the State Council for the providing of immediate relief to the unemployed, and though a sum of Rs. 25,000 has been expended per month since to provide employment for very near 2,000 people, the question yet remained unsolved, and the situation was becoming more and more acute daily. There was no doubt that the seriousness of the situation was due to the policy that Government and other employers of labour had been pursuing these long years. Here again no consideration whatever had been paid to the interests of the people of this country. Labour—cheap labour—was all that was desired; and men were imported with impunity and hundreds of Ceylonese have been turned out to make room for cheap Cochin and other Indian labour. To-day in the Ceylon Government Railway there were 4,095 Malayalese, etc., in the Harbour Engineer's department there were 632 Malayalese, and 749 Ceylonese. In the Harbour 75 per cent are foreign labourers and in several large European establishments very large numbers of Malayalese labourers are employed. In the Railway whilst a Ceylonese is dismissed if he absents himself for over 20 days, a Malayalee is given six months leave to go to his native land and return. (Shame).

BLUNDED OR ENDED.

When there was active distress in the country owing to unemployment and when thousands of outsiders were employed in the Government Service and elsewhere, he failed to see why no attempt should be made to give employment to men of the country and repatriate outsiders. That was done in other countries.

If the wretchedness and misery and suffering of the people are not allayed by a system of government that system must be mended or ended. (Applause). They had accepted the present constitution to give it a fair trial. Though it was not time yet to give a considered verdict as to how it was working, yet with the experience some of them have had in working it, we feel that no great benefits could accrue to the people of this country.

CRY OF RETRENCHMENT.

Mr. Goonesinha, continuing, said that to-day the cry of retrenchment is raised loudly by the Unofficial European Community, they want the cost of Government reduced to the minimum. That cry from that quarter emanated only lately, only when the introduction of an Income Tax was seriously contemplated. Up to that time they were supporting their nationals in the demand of higher salaries and yet higher salaries. The cost of living in this country has been raised entirely by the European Mercantile Community. The fat salaries they drew with bonuses and other emoluments enabled them to live like princes; and when salaries commissions carry out their investigations from time to time, European Officials point to the salaries drawn by their brethren in Mercantile Houses and lay claim to princely remuneration.

MULCTING THE POOR MAN.

If the money was not going to come through an Income Tax to pay the high cost of Government it would be taken by raising other taxes. Their European friends in Council do not mind that. They even suggested that Customs duties on rice and sugar may be taxed with advantage. They do not mind however high the cost of Government be if the poor man is made to pay for it and they are let off. All throughout it was the poorer classes that had paid to run this Government and this exploitation of those unable to bear the burden must cease now and forever and a great duty devolves upon the truly patriotic men of this country to achieve this end at whatever cost. (Loud applause).

FREEDOM FOR MOTHERLAND.

Concluding, Mr. Goonesinha said they were called upon that day to support a resolution that outlined the future policy of that Congress in respect to the greater and broader question of the freedom of their Motherland. Nations great and, small subjugated by other nations for purposes of exploitation were demanding their birthright to be free and to conduct their affairs in the manner they want and after over a century of British Rule with no progress, it was time that the people awakened themselves to their sad plight and embarked upon the great task of liberating their land. (Applause.) Let them solemnly pledge themselves to do that for their own sakes and for the sakes of generations yet unborn. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

Mr. Goonesinha himself interpreted his speech in Sinhalese as he spoke.

The President at this stage read a number of letters and cables from individuals and organizations wishing the conference success which included messages from the Palestine Labour Federation and Labour Party, the British Labour Party and the British T. U. C. General Committee.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

Demand For Full Swaraj.

Mr. C. H. Z. Fernando moved he first resolution on the agenda which was as follows:—

"That this Congress declares that this ancient Kingdom of Lanka with an illustrious history of 2-1/2 milleniums of civilized existence should have full and immediate Swaraj and binds itself to work assiduously to this end."

In doing so Mr. Fernando, who spoke first in Sinhalese, said that in that resolution they asked for full Swaraj for Lanka: To-day they had the vote only because the masses had awakened and if they were to win Swaraj it would be only through the help of the masses. (Applause).

SALARIES IN PUBLIC SERVICE.

Mr. S. W. Dassenaike moved the second resolution which ran as follows:—

"That re-affirming the principle of equal pay for equal work and adequate remuneration for work done, this Congress demands that any alterations in the Salary Scales of the Public Servants should be broad based upon a proper investigation by a Committee of all the facts involved and the evidence of those concerned and of the general public."

PREFERENCE TO CEYLONESE.

Dr. C. J. C. de Silva moved the next resolution which was:—

"That in view of the almost complete withdrawal of opportunity for Ceylonese in other lands, this Conference demands that in the service of the State preference should always be given to Ceylonese, outsiders being appointed whether on daily wage or monthly salary only if Ceylonese for such posts are not available."

SOCIAL LEGISLATION.

The Rev. J. S. Mather moved:—

"That this Congress reiterates a demand for the early inception of social legislation embodying employers' liability, workmen's compensation, provision for sickness, accident, old age, unemployment, minimum wage, child protection and maternity, benefits for all class of workers including mercantile clerks."

SINHALESE ESTATE LABOURERS.

Mr. F. P. Senaratne, speaking in Sinhalese, moved the last resolution on the agenda which was as follows:—

"That immediate steps be taken to promulgate laws to protect the Sinhalese labourers interests on estates on the same lines as those of the Indian immigrant labourers already established."

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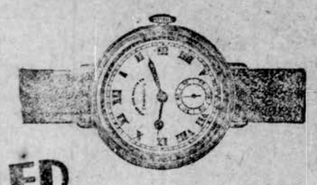

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EXCHANGE IS NOT THE PROBLEM OF THE HOUR.

Mr. K. D. Aiyar On Need For International Agreement.

The following are extracts from the Presidential Address of Prof. T. K. Duraiswami Aiyar, at the Indian Economic Conference held in Bombay on Saturday last: -

This Conference is being held at a most momentous time since it may be stated without any exaggeration that no past year ever witnessed as many epoch-making events in the world of economics as the year that has just passed 1931. It is indeed a happy circumstance that the venue of this year's Conference is Bombay, the premier industrial City of India. This City has a peculiar hold on the country since it has been throwing up from time to time business men of genius who have given evidence of daring originality of conception and patient determination in execution.

RECENT DEVELOPMENT.

Though economic events do not explode dramatically like political events the developments in the economic situation since the autumn of 1929 have been marked by a sweep and intensity rarely witnessed in history.

Those events were in the main the catastropic fall in the prices of commodities, the greater relative fall in the prices of foodstuffs and raw materials leading to what has been termed the "barter crisis," the financial straits to which countries like Australia, Argentina and Brazil were reduced, the threat of impending German bankruptcy and the crisis in England leading to that great and powerful country going off the gold standard.

The appropriateness of the action of England in the circumstances received confirmation in the attitude displayed by various other countries in respect of the gold standard. To us in India, a long overdue relief came as a result of the rupee being divorced from 1s. 6d. gold.

GOLD STANDARD.

The important question, however is the future of the gold standard. The heavy and continued fall in prices has brought about the derangment of the international capital market. For, the debtor countries growing primary products have found themselves unable to stand the strain of the payment of interest on capital already borrowed from the lending countries of the world. There is, besides, the peculiar position of Germany with a cloud of uncertainty hanging over the reparations questions and her short-term obligations. A number of proposals are being made with reference to the machinery of currency organisation for the future. Bimetallism is one such remedy proposed.

FLUCTUATING EXCHANGE.

Another suggestion that is made is to organise the economic and financial structure of each individual country with reference to an index number of prices.

Until, however, an international solution is reached it will be suicidal if proposals are adopted for restoring the gold standard by England. It is much better that the temporary inconveniences resulting from a fluctuating exchange are endured than a premature attempt is made towards the restoration of the gold standard.

Taking the condition of the villages, we are struck with the absence of savings on the one hand and the absence of any effective agency directed to the improving of the conditions of life. This explains why the co-operative movement has not made as much progress as it might have done.

The Committee have rightly devoted considerable attention to the part played by the indigenous banker and have made various proposals so that he may be of much greater service to the interests of commerce and industry. One of the important problems of banking in India is the provision of means by which the indigenous banker may be effectively linked to the central money markets.

In view of the unsatisfactory development of industries in the country, the Committee have devoted considerable attention to the question of financing industries. They have recommended that provincial industrial corporations may be started with Government aid for the purpose. As for large scale industries like cotton, jute, iron and steel, etc., one feels that private enterprise has been found adequate to finance them.

The proper organisation of currency and credit by the Reserve Bank to come is likely to reduce the seasonal fluctuations in interest rates with the result that industrial finance will not be hampered by the high interest rates associated with the present currency and banking organisation.

RESERVE BANK.

The Committee have shown great enthusiasm for the very early establishment of a Reserve Bank. For nothing is more striking than the heights to which the bank rate rises in India during the busy season. In a scientific banking and currency organisation, there is absolutely no need in the conditions in which the trade of India is conducted in the wholesale markets, for the price of money to become very high in the busy season.

It is a pertinent question to ask why the peasant should suffer if prices of his product fall. There need not be any suffering if all his obligations including the goods he buys and his debt burden are reduced in price correspondingly. The trouble is due to the fact that depression affects different goods in different degrees, commodities differently from services and leaves untouched contractual obligations expressed in terms of money. Herein lies the difficulty. In the case of the peasant in India almost all the main products of the agricultural industry have fallen very heavily in price while the taxes he has to pay fixed in terms of rupees have remained the same and his debt burden in money remains unaltered.

ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION

The articulate classes in the country have during the last few years been taking increased interest in economic questions. The unemployment of the educated middle classes which is casting its dark shadows over Indian life has invested the enquiries into economic questions with a new significance. The gaping contrast between political aspirations and economic realities has spurred thoughtful minds in the direction of making earnest endeavours towards improving economic conditions. The gigantic experiment that is being carried out by Russia having for its object the industrialisation of the country by means of deliberate planning has created a profound impression on thoughtful minds. Even in countries which have been the citadels of private initiative the State is taking upon itself new functions with a view to strengthening the industrial structure and conscious social control has been playing a progressively increasing and beneficial part.

FIVE-YEAR PLAN.

While developing plans for economic reconstruction one cannot help reflecting on the difficulty likely to be experienced in securing the necessary finances.

Any avoidable delay in this respect is likely to have unfortunate results. The earnestness of keen men combined with the sense of frustration induced by unsatisfactory economic conditions is producing a number of fertile suggestions for development on different lines like a five-year plan for education, a rapid scheme of sanitary improvement, and State promotion of industrial banks. In the absence of a co-ordinating agency inspiring confidence by its efficiency and authoritative character, there is the danger of the State being stampeded into incurring expenditure on particular schemes which for lack of development of correlated schemes may fail to yield the expected results. Given satisfactory Economic Councils, given knowledge, courage, a sense of sacrifice and above all a spirit of good-will, the arrears of economic development that have accumulated may yet be cleared up in a short period.

BRITAIN'S LUCK

Busiest New Year Day.

INCOME TAX INSTALMENT COLLECTION.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Rugby.—The appeal to the nation for early payment of the three-quarters instalment of income-tax, which fell due on the New Year Day, met with most satisfactory response in London yesterday.

Offices of Collectors of Income-tax, in the city were kept phenomenally busy, and it was the most active New Year's Day ever experienced. Instances were reported of people arriving with cheques or cash before the doors of the offices were open and of queues of counters later in the day.

A similar striking evidence of the patriotic manner in which the public is displaying anxiety to help in the national necessity was afforded elsewhere. All over the country collectors were overwhelmed by rush of tax-payers. The mail containing payments was taken in special bags to hundreds of offices.

In many towns the augmented staff was engaged, until after midnight, dealing with sums left during the day. It is anticipated that the stream of tax-payers will continue this morning and throughout the next week. In some instances officials were offered not only the January instalment of tax but that which falls due in July as well.

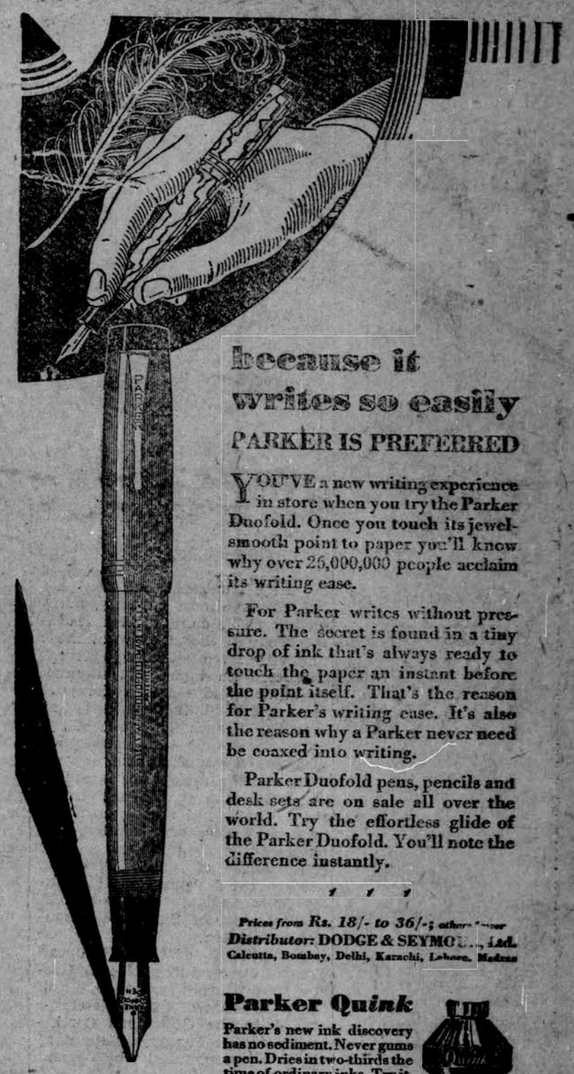
What has most astonished the collectors is the apparent cheerfulness of the tax-payers and in some cases the cheques by post were accompanied by messages of goodwill. In the office of the Westend of London fifteen times as much tax was received on the New Year's day this year, as last year.

In Bristol ten thousands people had actually paid their January instalment before the day it was legally due and yesterday was by far the busiest in history of that city's revenue office.—B.O.W.

Ahmedabad Suspends Reception Arrangement.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 3.

A telephone message received here from Mahatma Gandhi states that he and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel have postponed their journey to Ahmedabad. Consequently, all preparations for his reception have been suspended.—A.P.



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'MARCH ON, AND VICTORY IS OURS.'

Sjt S. C. Bose's Appeal.

"THE WORLD IS WITH YOU."

(From Our Correspondent).)

VILE PARLE, Jan. 2.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose addressed a very crowded meeting at Tilak Mandir yesterday at 5-30 p.m. held under the auspices of Vile Parle Congress Committee and the Youth League. He said:

Friends, the New Year has dawned on us very favourably. Government has greeted us with honours on the one side and Ordinances on the other. It is for us to choose.

FUTILITY OF ORDINANCES.

The Government seems to be desperate, for Ordinances are the last resort of a desperate Government. No Government is known to have been saved by the Ordinance methods. Lessons of history are lost on them. In Ireland they tried, as elsewhere also. But Ireland became a Free State out of ordinances. No doubt we shall have to face the severest of ordeals. Freedom's path is never strewn with roses. Obstacles and difficulties we shall meet. But it is for us to be determined to be free.

The clouds shall disperse when the trial is complete. We have passed through the dark hours, and the darkest is approaching. The darkest hour bring in the dawn of the new days. Government wants to try our strength and when they have done it they will submit and give us what we want.

A BLESSING IN DISGUISE.

Ordinances will be a blessing in disguise. They have given us an electric awakening, and some more will give the movement a dynamic push.

Continuing Mr. Bose said: "You should know that the English are a merchant race. Their supreme interest is trade which helps them to feed 50 lacs of people, and if we seriously touch their trade, they will soon begin to negotiate and give us what we want."

Concluding Mr. Bose said: A word to my mothers and sisters. They have done splendid work in last year's struggle. But I would tell them that this year they will have to do more. Get ready in greater numbers for winning the freedom of our beloved Mother country. In the coming grim struggle, when the time comes every available young man will be behind the bars. It is for you my sisters to take charge of the Congress and show to the world that to-day the Indian nation is determined to win freedom. And the freedom of India is a world problem. India has an international value. People of the world and most certainly the oppressed nationalities are looking to us for redemption. India can save many nations. The novel weapon she has forged—the weapon of non-violence—also is looked up to with eager eyes, and the success if it shall change the entire war out look. Therefore, India is a world problem. And every one is looking to us. My friends, therefore, take a vow, on this new year's day, not to halt half way. But march ahead till our goal is reached. The entire civilised world is with you and with this sympathy of world opinion England cannot stand between us and our goal. I, therefore, appeal to you—march on, and victory is ours.

DRALLE'S
MALATTINE
GLYCERINE SOAP
Best for Complexion

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon selection of Gramophone Records; 9-20 p.m. Popular Songs by Bai Sunderabai with Dattaram Parwatker (Sarangi).

GANDHI SEVA MANDAL, DADAR.

In view of the present political situation, the Hindi Class of the Mandal remains suspended and the "Charkha" Class alone will continue as usual in the Municipal Girls' School, Agarbazaar, Dadar.

STEAMER MOVEMENT:—Clan Line Steamer Clan Halesius arrived in London on the evening of the 1st instant. Clan Line Steamer Clan Macbride left the Suez on the evening of 1st instant.

GITA PRAVACHAN AT MATUNGA:—Shastree Shree Narhari Vishnu Godshe, will deliver Pravachan on Gita to-day (Tuesday), in the Hall of late Sheth Jivraj Gokaldas Nensey's Bungalow near Matunga G.I.P. Railway Station at 9 p.m. (S.T.) Special accommodation is reserved for ladies.

AHMEDABAD STUDENTS' PROTEST

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, January 4.

Students of Gujarat College observed complete hartal and passed the following resolution in the meeting held outside the college compound:

This meeting of the students of the Gujarat College condemns the action taken by the Government in arresting Mahatmaji, the apostle of Truth, Non-violence and Sardar Vallabhbhai.

MR. MODY TO CONTINUE AS CHAIRMAN.

The Ballot held on Monday, 4th instant, for the election of Chairman of the Mill-owners' Association, Bombay, for the year 1932 resulted in the election of Mr. H. P. Mody.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

A Wall Calendar from Kerala Tilery, Feroke, Malabar.

A Wall Calendar and a Pocket Diary from B.G. Jack & Co., Bombay.

A Wall Calendar from M. Dawoodbhai & Bros., Bombay.

A Table Calendar from Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Ltd.

POSTAL NOTICE.

As there is no steamer either from Bombay or Colombo to Australia sailing during the period from 3rd to 15th January 1932 mails from Australia, Fiji Islands etc. will be closed at the Bombay G. P. O. at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday (12th instant), for transmission via Colombo by the steamer due to leave from that Port on the 16th instant.

Bandra Swadeshi Bazar Ends.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, January 4.

The Suburban Swadeshi Bazaar, which was opened here a fortnight ago and which had been daily attracting a large number of visitors came to a close yesterday. During the whole show there had been a rush of customers at almost every stall, but the demand for the "Zenith Drakashav", health drink, at the Keshore Restaurant was unusually heavy. Besides "garba" dances and other entertainments, there was an Orchestra playing Western Music as well as a troupe which entertained the visitors with Indian Music. This bazaar was a good success.

EMERGENCY COUNCILS IN RAJPUTANA.

(From A Correspondent.)

AJMER, January 4.

The Working Committee of the Rajputana Central India Provincial Congress Committee in its emergency meeting held on the third instant suspended the constitution and invested its present Prseident Sjt. Haribhan Upadhyaya with all the power. It further called upon the sub-ordinate committees to suspend their constitution and appoint emergency councils.

Indian Merchants' Chamber Closed.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry were closed on Monday as a mark of protest against the arrests of Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS CLOSED

The Hindustani Native Merchants and the Seeds Traders' Associations will remain close for 3 days i.e. upto Wednesday as a mark of protest against the arrests of Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

The Myrabollams Merchants' Association was closed on Monday and will remain closed to-day (Wednesday) as a mark of protest against the arrests of Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhai Patel.

PUBLIC NIGHT MEETINGS IN ALL WARDS

Working Committee's Resolution Explained

Public meetings were held in all the Wards on Monday night, when the resolutions of the Working Committee declaring the revival of Civil Disibedience movement were explained to large audiences by prominent Congress leaders.

Mr. Choksi, member of the Emergency Council, presided over a meeting held under the auspices of the 'D' Ward Congress Committee at the Congress House. The compound of the Congress Headquarters was crowded to overflowing.

Mr. S. K. Patil appealed to the citizens of Bombay to rally round the Congress banner. Other speakers also addressed the meeting and advocated an aggressive programme of boycott.

SYMPATHY FOR INDIA.

—:o:—

War Resisters' International' Cable.

Shrimati Kasturba Gandhi has received the following cable from the War Resisters' International:

"The War Resisters' International representing 25 countries sends affectionate sympathy to you and all Indian followers of Mahatma Gandhi and assures supports for India's claim for Independence and Non-violent methods in securing it."

Signed——

FENNER BROCKWAY,
RURHAM BROWN,
WILFORD WELLOCK,
GRACE BEATON.
——Britain.

GDONARD,
LIEICHTI.
——Switzerland.

MARTHA FCEINITZ,
RUDOLPH TRUENFELS.
——Germany.

OLGA MAISAR.
——Austria.

VALENTIN PULGAKOV.
——Russia.

JREMYSAL PITTER.
——Czecho-Slovakia.

JAME SANDERS.
——New Zealand.

INDIAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE ADJORUNS.

As a mark of protest against Mahatma Gandhi's arrest, the Indian Economic Conference adjourned its sessions to-day (Monday) for fifteen minutes. Prof. P. A. Wadia moving the adjournment said events between Saturday and to-day compel us to adjourn for fifteen minutes and hoped that in the end love would triumph.

Prof. V. G. Kale seconded the adjournment.

INDIAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

The programme for to-day (Tuesday) is as under:

11-15 a.m.: Meeting of the Executive Committee (in the University School of Economics and Sociology).

12 noon: Annual general meeting of the Indian Economic Association.

2-30 p.m. to 5 p.m. (S. T.) Discussion on the theory of Industrial Fluctuation.

5-15 p.m.: Garden Party by the Reception Committee, University Gardens.

All meetings of the Conference will be held in the University Convocation Hall except where otherwise mentioned.

RAILWAY WORKERS' MASS MEETING.

Under the auspices of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union a mass meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Workers will be held to-day (Tuesday) at Wadi Bunder, near the Store Office, at 6 p.m., when the leaders of the Railway workers will speak on the A. I. R. Federation's resolution of the All-India Railway Strike as the remedy against wage cut and retrenchment policy of the Railway Board and Government.

Bandra Congress Committee.

The Bandra Congress Committee resolved on Monday that the Constitution of the Bandra Congress Committee be, and is hereby, suspended, as per instructions of the Working Committee, and the powers of the Committee be delegated to the Dictator of the Bombay Suburban District.

CAWNPORE OBSERVES HARTAL.

CAWNPORE, January 4.

Cawnpore observed complete hartal except for a few shops which were open at the Mall.—A.P.

GOVT.'S APOLOGIA FOR COERCION.

Charge-Sheet Against Congress

"IN INDIA CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE CANNOT BE CARRIED ON WITHOUT VIOLENCE."

"No Tolerance Of Usurpation Of Govt. Functions."

NEW DELHI, January 4.

The following statement has been issued:—

The Government of India desire at the present crisis to place before the public the issues raised by the attitude of the Congress and their declared intention to launch a general campaign of civil disobedience. It is the policy of His Majesty's Government and the Government of India to secure in the framing of a constitution for India the maximum co-operation and agreement of all parties and interests in England and in India; and it was with this object that the procedure by the Conference was adopted. In December, 1929, the Congress deliberately rejected this method in favour of the barren road of Non-Co-Operation, and a few months later they initiated the campaign of Civil Disobedience. The consequent loss of life and property and the damage caused to business and trade are fresh in the memory of the public. The movement continued until the beginning of March 1931 by which time owing partly to the measures taken to meet it and partly to the steadily decreasing support of the public, it had ceased to be a cause of anxiety to Government.

PREMIER'S DECLARATION AND AFTER.

In the meantime the Prime Minister had made his declaration of the 19th January 1931 and the Government of India with the approval of His Majesty's Government decided to make a fnrther effort to secure the co-operation of the Congress in bringing to fruition the policy which he had announced. The result was the Delhi Settlement which was to give the Congress the opportunity of participation in the further discussions of the Round Table Conference, and through the anxious months that followed the Government of India kept that purpose steadfastly in view. They and the Local Government scrupulously observed the terms of the Settlement, and spared no effort to surmount the difficulties which the activities of Congress continuously peaced in the way of the establishment of peaceful conditions.

Some of those difficulties have been described in the statements issued by the Government of the United Provinces on the 12th December, 1931, and by the Chief Commissioner of the North West Frontier Province on the 24th and 30th December, 1931, but they were not confined to those Provinces. They were evident in varying degrees in every province and the Government of India have on record many instances of specific breaches of the Delhi Settlement.

"TWO FEATURES."

It is, however, more to the general trend of the Congress policy than to individual cases that they now wish to refer. Within a few days of the Delhi Settlement, two features became manifest and have since been continuously in evidence. The first was the organised attempt to utilise the Settlement as a means of preparation for further conflict. The second was the exploitation of the Settlement for the purpose of adding to the prestige of Congress and of securing for them and its members a position of privilege not enjoyed by any other organisation or by members of the general public. Preparations for a renewal of civil disobedience have been openly carried on. Their excuse has been the assumed futility of the Round Table Conference and the bad faith of British statesmen.

"NO DISPOSITION TO WAIT"

Allegations to this effect have continuously been made by the Congress Press and by responsible Congress leaders. There has been no disposition to await events or to show a spirit of confidence without which true co-operation was impossible. Behind the screen of distrust so created the Congress have conducted preparations for a new campaign. They have laid particular stress on the consolidation of their position in rural areas and in every province they have missed no opportunity to exploit the economic situation for that purpose. They have extended their volunteer organisations, and in the North West Frontier Province they raised through Abdul Ghaffar Khan (who was recognised by the All-India Congress Committee as the leader of the Congress Movement in that Province), a very large body of men who were trained in expectation of a struggle with Government. The dangers of this "war mentality" were evident to Government, and Congress could not have been ignorant of them. They were in fact brought to the notice of Mr. Gandhi on several occasions, and in particular the menace to the Delhi Settlement involved in the Red Shirt movement in the North West Frontier Province, and the agrarian agitation in the United Provinces were strongly represented to him. While the Round Table Conference was still in session a no-rent campaign was started in the United Provinces. A little later, preparations for a conflict in the North West Frontier Province were so intensified as to create a situation of grave danger, to meet which Government were compelled to abandon the policy of forbearance which they had hitherto pursued.

"EXPLOITATION IN DIVERSE FORMS."

The exploitation of the Settlement for the purpose of securing to the Congress a privileged position has taken various forms. During the months that followed the Delhi Settlement, the Government of India had persistently to contest claims, the acceptance of which would have involved one or other of the following consequences:

(a) Fettering of their own discretion and that of Local Governments in the discharge of their responsibilities for the maintenance of law and order, (b) placing members of the Congress who offended against law in a favourable position in comparison with other members of the public in similar circumstances, (c) The recognition of Congress as a body whose advice must be accepted in matters relating to Land Revenue and Rent, (d) Generally the acceptance of the principle that the Settlement of March 4 gave the Congress a status which entitled it to more favourable treatment than is accorded by Government to any other Association political or otherwise, and constituted it an intermediary between the Government and the people.

"INTERFERENCE WITH PRIVATE LIBERTY."

Side by side with this intervention in the administration of the country, the Congress have in various ways interfered with private liberty and the freedom of trade under the guise of peaceful persuasion. They have employed the methods of intimidation and coercion to impose on individuals and concerns an intolerable system of tyranny.

(2) In their determination to assist towards the peaceful solution of constitutional problems the Government of India showed deliberate forbearance towards Congress activities. They refrained from denouncing the Delhi Settlement, although justification for such a course was given on many occasions, and they persisted with success in their endeavours to obtain a "modus vivendi" which would enable Mr. Gandhi to attend the Round Table Conference. In the statement delivered on the 1st December last, the Prime Minister renewed the pledges he had given in the previous January. In one direction, he made an importance advance. He gave an assurance that with due regard to the necessary requirements of the Frontier, the North West Frontier Province would be constituted a Governor's Province of the same status as other Governor's Provinces; and he further announced that pending the introduction of the new Constitution in other Provinces, necessary steps would be taken as soon as may be to apply to the Province the provisions of the present Government of India Act relating to Governor's Provinces.

EARNEST OF GOOD FAITH.

This declaration was made with the full support of the Government of India and is an earnest of the good faith with which they have approached, and will continue to approach, the question of constitutional advance. A few days after the Declaration of the Prime Minister, Parliament, by an overwhelming majority, accepted the policy which the National Government had announced. Among other commitments was the undertaking to expedite the scheme of constitutional advance, and to this end, to set up various Committees to deal with the specific aspects of the problem. In pursuance of this pledge, the Committees are now in course of constitution and the representatives of British parties will sail for India on January 15. The Government of India on their part are doing all that is possible to push forward the work. In particular they are taking steps which they believe will secure for the N. W. F. P. within a few months, the present status of a Governor's Province.

PRE-GANDHI-RETURN POSITION

(3) The position when Mr. Gandhi returned to India was thus briefly as follows:—His Majesty's Government and Parliament were committed to a scheme of constitutional reform which had been accepted as reasonable by the great majority of delegates to the Round Table Conference. They had further given an undertaking that they would make every effort to overcome, as quickly as possible, the practical difficulties in the way of its immediate realisation, and in pursuance of this they had set up the machinery by which some of those difficulties can be solved. The Government of India were pledged to assist and expedite the work by all means in their power. Mr. Gandhi had given no clear indication of whether he or the Congress whom he represented were willing to cooperate in the fulfilment of the scheme of His Majesty's Government. In the meantime Congress had precipitated a conflict with Government in the United Provinces and in the North-West Frontier Province, and proposals had been initiated to start a campaign elsewhere for the boycott of British goods and institutions.

THE MAIN ISSUE.

The main issue before Government was whether Congress were prepared or not to cooperate in further constitutional discussions, and it was essential to ascertain their attitude and that of Mr. Gandhi towards this fundamental question. It was plain that there could be no cooperation in any accepted sense of the term, so long as the activities in the United Provinces and the North-West Frontier Province continued. It was also clear that there could be no cooperation under a continuous menace of the renewal of civil disobedience. The telegram of Mr. Gandhi of 1st January and the resolutions of the Working Committee of Congress passed under his advice have left no doubt on this issue. Under the specific threat of a general renewal of civil disobedience, the programme of which has been announced, the Government of India have been asked to accept conditions which would make Mr. Gandhi's position secure, and would enable the maintenance of law and order, and which would leave the Congress free to pursue their subversive activities as seemed fit to them. The measure of the co-operation which Congress would extend in return for the acceptance of these conditions is indicated by the announcement of the Working Committee. They have pronounced the declaration of the Prime Minister to be wholly unsatisfactory and inadequate in terms of the Congress demands, and they have demanded that if their co-operation be not accepted, free scope be given to them to prosecute their claim to Complete Independence, there was clearly no alternative left to the Government of India but to reject these demands and to take all measures that were necessary to meet the campaign of civil disobedience.

WHAT MAHATMA SAID.

(4) Mr. Gandhi has stated as part of his creed, that civil disobedience is not only the natural right of the people especially when they had no effective voice in their own Government but that it is also an effective substitute for violence and armed rebellion. Experience has proved time and again that in this country civil disobedience cannot be carried on without violence, and Mr. Gandhi himself has spoken of the sacrifice of a million lives. The civil disobedience as conceived and as practised by Congress is to paralyse the administration and to inflict the maximum of harm on Government regardless of the loss it may entail to private individuals. It is opposed to all constitutional principles, and if it achieved its object it would make any form of Government impossible.

In using their full resources against it the Government of India are therefore fighting the battle not only of the present Government, but of the Governments of the future. It is particularly incumbent upon them at the present juncture to oppose, with their full power, a movement which would make constitutional advance impossible. It is their duty to hand over to the new order, a working administration, and to this end to resist, with all their might, forces which would create a state of anarchy and chaos. The peaceful progress of India depends on the maintenance of the authority of Government and of respect for the law, whatever that Government may be, and the present Government of India would fail lamentably in their obligations to their successors, if during a period of transition they allowed this fundamental [illegible] were content to permit the usurpation of their functions by any political organisation.

A PARALLEL GOVERNMENT.

An issue of hardly less importance is whether a political organisation is to be allowed by lawless means to impose its will on the public, large sections of which deny its authority and oppose its pretensions. Government would fail in their duty were they to countenance the claims of Congress to control and domination or permit them in effect to assume the position of a parallel Government.

(5) The issues before the country are plain. On the one side, there is a body to which has twice been offered an opportunity without precedent of assisting towards the political advancement of the country. It has twice rejected the offer, and has twice chosen to follow the path of destruction rather than of constructive effort. It is determined to inflict untold harm on the country in the pursuit of a position of domination which whole classes of the people will not accept. It persists in methods which, if successful, would uproot the foundations of all Government and would render impossible any system of orderly administration now and in the future.

OPPORTUNITY OF CO-OPERATION.

On the other side there is the opportunity of co-operation in the great work of constitutional reform to which His Majesty's Government and Parliament are pledged. The Government of India are equally pledged to press forward the work, and this they will do undeterred by the threats of Congress. While they will take every measure that is necessary for the suppression of a lawless movement and for the protection of public and private liberty, they will also spare no effort to bring to completion the policy of His Majesty's Government. In this task they appeal for the co-operation of all who have at heart the peace and happiness of the people of India and who, rejecting the methods of revolution, desire to follow to its certain goal the path of constitutional advance.

(Sd.) H. W. Emerson, Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

PATHE CINEMA

SECOND WEEK

DAILY at 6-30 & 10: MATINEE, THURSDAY at 3-30.

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with JEAN HARLOW
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To-day's closing rate	6.38
Difference	—.18

Broach expectation ... Rs. 190

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MAY.

Liverpool, Jan. 4.

Previous closing rate	5.00
To-day's opening rate	4.95
Difference	—.05
To-day's closing rate	4.91
Difference	—.09

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Jan. 4.

Silver ready	20 3/8
Higher	1/16
Silver forward	20 3/8
Higher	1/16

Tone of market: Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

The Bombay market was closed to-day.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1932.

FUTILITY OF COERCION.

The Government are moving in an unsafe direction at an unsafe pace and cannot be long in finding themselves in a most unsafe position. Their latest exploit has been to lay hands on Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai. That was not altogether unexpected but the Government, in their own ultimate interests—if they have the foresight to know them—might have stayed their hands a little in response to the earnest appeals of some of their best friends. The Liberals, the Welfare of India League, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and several other bodies begged of the Viceroy not to precipitate matters and to receive a representative deputation from some of those bodies before he took any irrevocable action. The Welfare of India Leaguers went so far as to wire to the Viceroy to the following effect:

"The General Council of the Welfare of India League deplore that His Excellency the Viceroy's telegram to Mahatma Gandhi should have rendered it impossible for him to have an interview with His Excellency. A deputation of the Council saw Mahatma Gandhi to-day with a view to exploring all possibilities of averting the impending crisis. The deputation feel assured that Mr. Gandhi has an entirely open mind with regard to the measures taken by the Government, and it is, therefore, all the more necessary that he should have an opportunity of fully discussing the situation with His Excellency."

The Viceroy's reply to the wire was to imprison Gandhiji without a trial and all in the name of Law and Order.

The fact of the case seems to be that, having declared war on the Congress, the Government are not particular about fairness or justice and are ever ready to convert through Ordinances innocent things into crimes and innocent men into criminals. Is peaceful picketing inconvenient yet lawful? Well, make it unlawful through Ordinance. That is how Law and Order is being sanctimoniously defended against Congressmen. The Viceroy has just promulgated four new Ordinances conferring on local Governments drastic powers to maintain Law and Order. And he must be a bold man who would venture to predict that the morrow will not bring a new Ordinance into existence—of couurse, to maintain Law and Order. For months past Desh Sevikas in Bombay have been peacefully picketing foreign cloth shops without the people knowing anything about it. But soon the Desh Sevikas may be declared guilty of violating Law and Order. However, Government will restore Law and Order and incidentally vindicate the might and honour of the Empire by clapping the Sevikas into jail. All this is an exhibition, in the words of Shriyut Purshottamdas Thakurdas, of the determination of the Government "to show the mailed fist." Shriyut Purshottamdas rightly warns Government that such a policy is "extraordinarily short-sighted and will eventually recoil on the Government and those interests in India which they are very anxious to safeguard and preserve from harm." The warning may not be heeded all at once but it is a true warning and should be heeded by those who have at least a fair memory if not clear foresight. It will not be long before the world will behold that Gandhiji behind prison bars is a mightier force than when free. Mr. Lansbury expressed a simple truism when he said referring to Gandhiji's arrest that coercion always worsened the situation. But, however ceaselessly and relentlessly the "mailed fist" may be used by the 'firm rule" people, the country, we earnestly hope, will not swerve by one jot or tittle from the straight, if thorny, path of Non-violence.

THEY MEAN TO GOVERN

The comments of the British Imperialist Press on the policy of intense coercion now launched by the Government of India indicate that the Tories now in power in Britain are anxious to wreck any chance of an Indo-British understanding, honourable to both sides, being ever reached. They are determined to hold India down as a "subject" country. The "Daily Mail" says: "The arrest of Gandhiji is the proper answer to a very serious position in India. The only way to keep India is to show that we mean to govern and not to be intimidated by threats". And they mean to govern with the use of Ordinances which are a negation of law and which, in effect, give insecurity to person and property In their present frame of mind the opportune warning of Srijut Purshottamdas Thakurdas to Government that these Ordinances, if they are designed to crush the legitimate aspirations of the people, will only recoil upon their authors will be lost on the Tory die-hards now in political power in Britain, its 'National" Government and its agents in India. But British interests will ultimately lose if the warning is disregarded. That the coercive policy is designed to crush the spirit of the people is emphasised in the highly laudatory certificate accorded to it by the "Morning Post". The journal characterises Mahatmaji's arrest as "an act of logic and justice". But it hungers for more. It wants a "new direction of British policy in India". It has a brilliant suggestion to make to promote an extensive scale of Lancashire goods in India. It says: "If Bombay mill-owners persist in boycotting British trade, an appropriate counter-measure is to remove Indian duties against British goods". What a field of legitimate activity is opened up to the Government of India if they accept the suggestion! They can display their well-known sympathy for the promotion of "Swadeshi" enterprise by the curious device of forcing through the legislature measures which will handicap the indigenous textile industry.

The "News-Chronicle", the spokesman of the Liberal-Imperialists, says that "Government has struck promptly and hard" but adds, "it remains to be seen what the result of the new policy will be". The remark will not be relished by those who are confident of crushing the "Gandhi Movement" within a fortnight. The Liberal journal piously wishes that repression should be "accompanied by very clear evidence that Government intends to pursue equally resolutely its policy of constitutional reform" but if the Tory hosts can manage it, they would like to compel the "National" Government to drop this policy like a hot potato and their faithful henchmen in India will not be sorry. They are busy suggesting that the Indian people are not troubled about the Ordinance policy. The special correspondent at Delhi of the "Times of India" suggests: "they do not seem to trouble about it at all". But in spite of the barrage on truth, in spite of the continuous misrepresentation of the true Indian position, the British people must strive, in their own interests, to secure an unbiased knowledge of the reasons which have actuated the present policy of intense coercion in India. They live mainly through the export of the goods they manufacture and India is their chief export outlet. Are they prepared to believe in the fatuous idea that their goods can be forced upon unwilling customers by Ordinances? The Indian national struggle is directed, as Gandhiji emphasised, "not against men but against measures". There is no hatred of the British, as a people, in this country. Gandhiji told Father Elwyn to inform his countrymen: "I love them even as I love my own countrymen."

RAILWAY RETRENCHMENT

The report of the Railway Retrenchment Sub-Committee shows the same difficulty met by non-officials in getting at the root-cause of the present unsatisfactory working of the railways. It has suggested several small economies which, if all of them are carried out, would effect an immediate saving of about 4-3/4 crores and ultimately a saving of 7-3/4 crores. The main suggestions bear upon general administration and it may be taken for granted that the Government will not carry these out as it would affect the high grades of railway staff. But the cuts in pay recommended by them have already been put in operation as regards the low-paid men, even down to temporary employees while the suggestion for a 20 per cent. cut proposed for superior officers is sure to be neglected. It is characteristic of the mismanagement of the Railway Board that the cost of accounting and audit in the State-managed railways has increased from 60-1/2 lakhs to 92-1/2 lakhs in seven years, while for company-managed railways it has only increased from 40 lakhs to 50 lakhs! And, yet there is no need to have such special audit for the State-managed railways. Even a small railway like the Eastern Bengal with its 1,800 miles of track, has the same number of superior officers as the East India Railway with 4,250 miles and even on the latter the officers do not have enough work. The Publicity Department is supposed to attract European tourists to India, but though it spends more than 3-1/2 lakhs, the earnings of upper class in all the railways have fallen from 434 lakhs in 1924-25 to 379 lakhs in 1930-31. And the cost of running the upper class coaches is so high that the railways would make a better showing if there were no upper class traffic. It would also appear that the Railway Board have never cared to verify if the railway lines constructed by them produce results even approximate to what was expected. The fact is that the railways are not in any sense "commercial" as they are called, for, if they were to be really so, they would be controlled properly both with regard to current and capital expenditure.

Trifles.

Let me begin with a quotation from an interesting "warrant of arrest." "Whereas the Governor-in-Council has, for good and sufficient reasons, ... resolved that Mr. M. K. Gandhi shall be placed under restraint in Yeravda Central Jail during the pleasure of Government, you are hereby directed to secure the same Mr. Gandhi and arrange to forward him to the Superintendent of the Jail as soon as possible."

* * * * *

The Bombay Police Chief, the "you" mentioned in the warrant, did his duty immediately. The parcel which he was "to arrange to forward" is so small and frail that the job was done quickly at the "forwarding" end.

* * * * *

But the Ordinance manufacturers at New Delhi had been, I am sorry to say, remiss in their duty. They had omitted, and I hope the Tory Press will not overlook this delinquency, to issue an ordinance against the Poona fog.

* * * * *

What happened? At the other end of the journey, reports the "Evening News" correspondent "when the cars did no come at the proper time officials began to get anxious." "Finally, the Assistant District Superintendent of Police accompanied by several European sergeants of police, set out along the Bombay road to find out what the matter was. When daylight came, they saw in the distance two cars, enveloped in mist, coming along."

At last, all ended well. But steps must be taken against that fog for having disturbed official peace.

* * * * *

"There is an idea abroad that Government are now so weakened financially, that they will not be able, for an indefinite period t find funds necessary to keep a large number of Congressmen inside the jails. It is impossible to conceive of a more silly belief."

"Evening News of India."

I entirely agree. It is a silly belief. I cannot imagine who has been so silly as to conceive it.

The Government have ample resources to keep in jail "for an indefinite period" millions and millions of Congressmen. They will have none, of course, for what "agitators" call "nation-building" activities.

* * * * *

Now do be reasonable. You cannot be busy building up a nation when your primary duty is to build more jails in the interest of public peace and the Trustees' tranquility.

* * * * *

Little Priscilla says that "it pays Congress sedulously to foster" this 'silly belief." Another reason why the Congress should be crushed out of existence. But does Congress really "foster" it? It is so inconsistent with its exhortation to fill the jails."

THE NEW YEAR.

The new year is dawning, the old year is fawning,
Behind the curtains drawing, like the shadows crawling
Under the light!
The blithe year shall flow, on wings it shall glow,
Never crooning;
Come year, bear aloft
Pleasant looks, sweet and soft,
Driving blight and the draught
Before thy light,
With all thy might,
To make our hearts rejoic'd, lifted and light!
The choir bands 'll be singing, pleasant voices 'll be ringing.
The friends' hearts will be clinging, in purer joys mingling,
For the year,
The happy year, has come with the rant beats of the drum,
In glory swinging!
Come year, come to bless
With plenty, fruitfulness,
With verdure fields to dress;
Bring India dear,
Its freedom near,
With speed and bold triumph, oh,
Happy New Year!

—ELIJAH EZEKIEL.

VALUE OF A TERRITORIAL ARMY.

ECONOMICAL AND EFFECTIVE DEFENCE SYSTEM.

(Contributed)

Every civilised country has adopted an extensive voluntary system of defence. The system is so elastic, elaborate and expansive that in fact it very nearly serves the purpose of the system of 'conscription' or covers the system of 'universal military training.'

The plan of keeping up a standing army, being very costly is now out of date; its place has been rightly taken by the system of 'compulsory national military training.' This system of compulsory military training has ultimately but one meaning, one aim ane one end, and that is the 'preparedness of the nation' or the 'nation in arms' for defence.

Certain countries adopt a guise and try to make other countries believe, that they are not so keen, eager and enthusiastic about the idea of a 'nation-in arms'. These nations instead of ever using the alarming phrase 'nation in arms' express the idea in soft words and carry it out in unsuggestive and partial forms, such as the territorial system, the reserves, the national reserves, the volunteers, the national militia, the tradesmen's battalions, the Auxiliaries and the like. In short whatever the name—the result and the end of all these varied and numerous forms is but one and only one, and that is the idea of 'the nation in arms'.

PREPAREDNESS FOR WAR.

The principles of the biology of war lead one to believe that to defend oneself against warring or antagonistic elements is rightly and adequately done by fully equipping the nation with the factor 'preparedness for war.'

In countries like France, Germany, Japan, Italy, Russia, Belgium, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand the 'conscription' system or the universal military training system' is in vogue. There it is practised and followed without screening, disguising or distorting the expression 'conscription' or the other expression 'nation in arms.'

In countries like England, without enforcing the system of conscriptions, a blunt and rude form, various systems have been adopted and introduced, with a view to secure the same result and end, as is done by the bare system of conscription. These various forms and systems that work up for the achievement of the final goal are already suggested above such as territorials, reserves, militia, etc.

TERRITORIAL ORGANISATION.

The territorial's organisation is a sort of national military organisation, of a voluntary force which reinforces and replenishes, the standing army of any nation. Therein a soldier is required to serve in the army all the year long, but only for a very short period of annual training including field days and manouvres, for not more than 3 to 6 weeks. Thus without losing more time and money, this system benefits the individual mentally, phyhically, morally, socially, and educationally, but at the same time it also benefits the nation economically and politically.

The territorial system also comprises the different arms of the army such as the artillery, the engineers, cavalry, infantry, the aircraft, the pioneers, the medical, the veterinary and such other requisite arms and units.

ITS ADVANTAGES.

All nations have been compelled to resort to this economical and equally efficient system of raising a huge national army in the form of the territorials. This system requires only about 1/4 to 1/6 of the cost required for the maintenance of an equal force of the permanent standing army, thus it could be seen that 4 to 6 times the number of the standing army could be maintained at the same cost.

Secondly the advantage which this system gives to a country is, that a comparatively very small permanent or standing army could be conveniently maintained; this effects an enormous annual saving in the maintenance of the standing army.

Thirdly the very same standing army troops, used and utilised to train and instruct the territorial army troops, are used and utilised to train and instruct the territorial army cadre. This is the practice during every year. Thus practically they repay the country to some extent however negligible or insignificien it may be, by the above service in peace. It achieves two ends, one of refreshing their training and secondly at the same time instructing and training the new cadre.

The cost and expenditure involved in the upkeep and the maintenance of the standing army is only, as it were, a sort of premium for the national insurance against danger—foreign aggression of any another country.

This move of territorial training is extremely helpful in building up a firm social structure, a closer and stronger national edifice and should even help a good deal in removing the communal tension in a country like India.

BRITISH TERRITORIAL FORCE:

In England in 1912 there were 293 territorial units of the Yeomanry, Royal Engineers, Infantry, Artillery, Field-Companies, etc.

STRENGTH.

The following table will show the huge strength of the territorial force in England from 1912 to 1928:—

Year.	Territorial Officers	Territorial Strength
1912	9,270	252,152
1913		312,400
1922		179,622
1923		180,089
1924		180,132
1925		183,732
1926		182,141
1927		181,460

ORGANIZATION.

The organisation is in fact nearly the same as the regular Army:

ADMINISTRATION.

The administration of the territorial army is in the hands of the County Associations in England at all times other than when called up for annual training in camp, when 'embodied' or when on actual military service. Each Association receives grants. It is responsible for the issue of clothing, accoutrements and boots, and receives a grant of 37s. 6d. per annum per man for this.

ENLISTMENT.

Conditions. Members of the territorial Army are not liable to serve overseas. unless a special Act of Parliament is passed authorising their despatch; but individual members may volunteer.

"The Territorial Army cannot be usd in aid of the civil power" unless it is embodied. The age for enlistment is from 18 to 38 years. Youths between

(Continued on page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Helpless China.

Inspite of the remonstrances issued from Geneva, the Japanese Government has pushed forward vigorously its policy of a military conquest of Manchuria. The League Council was informed only last week by the Tokyo Cabinet that Japanese troops would not enter Chinchow. Not only have they taken possession of the town now but Japan, says a Tokyo message, intends "taking over the policing of the district owing to the departure of responsible Chinese officials". The Chinese withdrawal from Chinchow was in strict conformity with the desire of Nanking Government not to give an excuse to Japan that hindrance to the League's efforts to secure an end to the conflict through neutral assistance came from China. But the Japanese capture of Chinchow has exasperated Chinese public opinion and this is reflected in the Nanking Foreign Minister's manifesto to "defend Chinchow at all cost, though defeat may be inevitable". The League has let China down badly.

Back Bay Baron's Suggestion.

The arrest of Mahatma Gandhi has caused jubilation in the British die-hard Press. The step is warmly approved by India's ex-Satraps like Sir Michael O'Dwyer but Lord Lloyd makes a constructive suggestion which the Government of India should accept. It is well-known that they hate "abnormal procedure". Did not the Viceroy say in a Calcutta speech that Ordinances have to be promulgated only as a matter of regretful necessity? Lord Lloyd hopes that Gandhiji would be "put on trial openly" and that 'no abnormal procedure would be resorted to in his case." He gave Gandhiji an open trial and naturally he fails to see why the ordinary process of law cannot be pursued now. But the new policy in India is sending people unpalatable to the bureaucracy to "unknown destinations", though Gandhiji's latest address is kindly allowed to be known. Lord Lloyd, we hope, understands that coercion methods have improved since he left India.

Swadeshi Insurance Companies.

Foreign Insurance companies seem to be much concerned at the rapid progress of Indian Insurance in the last many months. Referring to Mr. K. S. R. Iyer's vigorous campaign in favour of Swadeshi Insurance in the pages of the "Indian Insurance," the "Indian Annalist" says: "What is the use of vilifying sound foreign concerns to benefit the rotten Indian companies?.... No good can be done by endeavouring to expropriate the business done by non-Indian companies." These are mischievous and unfair comments, induced more by the strength than by the weakness of Indian companies, "Rotten" companies are to be found in all countries Britain not excepted. But there is a large number of Indian Insurance companies in India now strong enough to absorb nearly all, if not all, available business in the country. Indians have now fully realised that it is not only patriotic but also a sound business proposition to insure with any one of the many sound Indian Insurance companies. They should now make a more determined effort than ever to insure with Indian companies.

Women's Rights.

Presiding over the Bihar Provincial Shia Conference, last week at Patna, Dr. Hyder Ali Khan made out a strong plea for the restoration of women's rightful place in Muslim society. Referring to usage working against Islamic scriptures, he said: "Islam had given them entire freedom, and we have taken it away; Islam had given them a share and we have robbed them of it; Islam had enjoined education on them, and we have refused them that privilege." Similar sentiments have been expressed by Hindu social reformers. It is, safest to base women's rights, as all other rights on Reason and not Dogma. And where men do not concede women their just rights, the latter are absolutely justified in asserting themselves in an organised manner. A healthy revolt among them is any day much better than continued subjection.

IMPROVED SITUATION IN FRONTIER !!

More Arrests Of Red Shirts And Picketers

PESHAWAR, Jan. 3.

The Chief Commissioner has issued the following:—

There was some improvement in the situation in Peshawar District on the 2nd January. The day passed off quietly in the city. Picketers were moved on by the police instead of being allowed to stand at their posts and court arrest, with the result that only twelve picketers were arrested. The neighbouring villages have been warned that they will be fined if they send picketers into the city.

The Assistant Commissioner visited Tahkal Bala to recover the fine levied on that village and found the attitude of the people entirely changed and a revolsion of feeling against Red Shirts. A column of police and troops visited Akbarpura and made a few arrests. They reported that the demeanor of the villages had greatly improved. Rs. 1,000 was collected towards punitive police dues which have been outstanding for a long time and villagers promised to pay the balance within two days.

PUBLICITY LEAFLETS.

Publicity leaflets were scattered over a number of villages in Peshawar District by reconnaissance aeroplanes. The object of these is to encourage villagers to abandon useless agitation and to go about their ordinary work peacefully. A further object will be to promote interest in and knowledge of the coming Reforms.

One aeroplane crashed near Shabqadir the pilot and observer escaping injury.

ARRESTS IN KOHAT.

In Kohat District, the Khattak column reached Thatti Nasrati, fifteen miles southeast of Latambar, the centre of the Red Shirt agitation in that area, and a number of arrests were made without incident. Nearly all of the sixty Red Shirts responsible for the demonstration in Gurguri area on the previous day did public repentence before the whole village and were released except for five leaders.

Twenty-six volunteers were arrested in Bannu City and District. A column from Bannu arrived at Naurang without incident. Twelve arrests have been made in Dera Ismail Khan District during the last two days of whom nine were registered bad characters and prominent Red Shirts.—A.P.

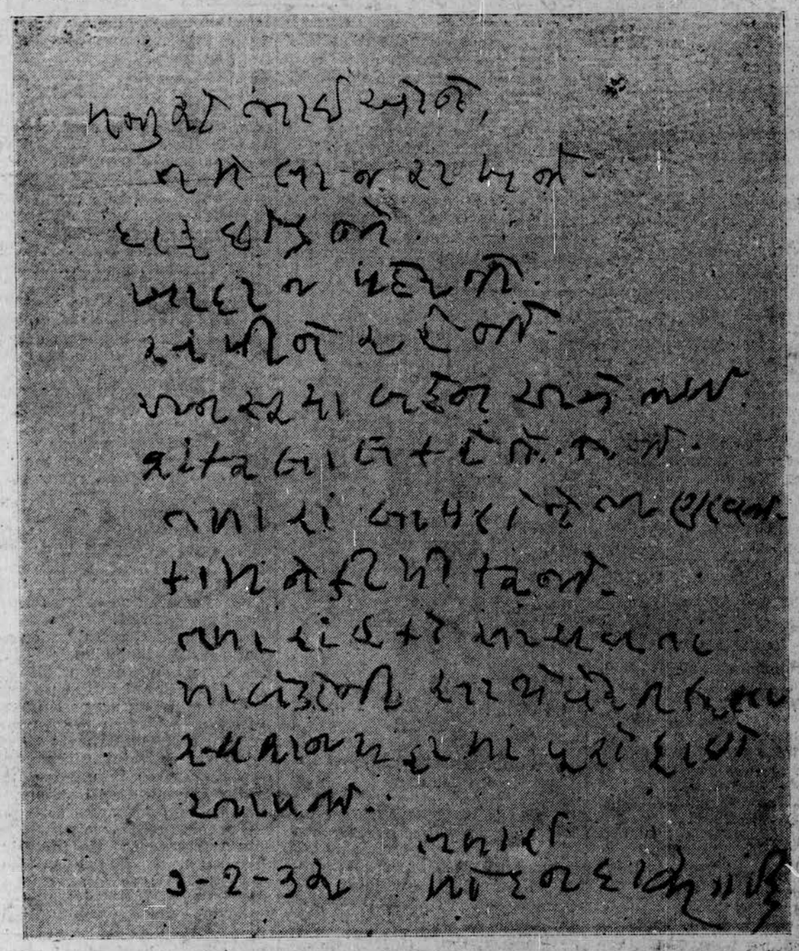
SITUATION ON FRONTIER.

PESHAWAR, Jan. 3.

Peshawar City is quiet. There have been no arrests. Since the visit of the Assistant Commissioner to Swabi on December 28 the situation in the villages of Jahangira and Tordher has considerably improved. The situation in Dera Ismail Khan is normal. Only one red shirt was arrested to-day.

Arrests in Kohat till December 31 total 419 out of which 189 have been released on apology and 122 convicted. Cases against the rest are pending.—A. P.

GANDHIJI'S MESAGE TO AHMEDABAD WORKERS.



The above is a facsimile of Mahatma Gandhi's message in Gujarati to the workers of Ahmedabad. It says:—

You must keep your fair name.

Give up liquor, wear only khaddar, live harmoniously. Foll ow the instructions of Ansuya Ben and Mr. Shankerlal Banker.

Educate your children.

Do your work righteously.

Defend your rights without harbouring any malice against your employers.

Give your fullest contribu tion to the Swaraj "Yagna."

CITY NOTES

THE PASSING OF THE PACT.

(By OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC).

The Pact was officially ended at 3 A. M. on Monday when Gandhiji was arrested. The markets have declared a hartal for three days and some for a week. The popular feeling is that if the Government will suspend the Constitution the people will follow so that even if the authorities controlling some organisations might have liked to keep business going, the members would not allow it. They feel that an insult has been hurled by authority which was at least inadvisable. In their opinion the Viceroy could have allowed Gandhiji to talk to him and then started operations. It is not as if the public did not unlerstand that they stood to lose more by the hartal but they regard this as an act of self-purification and preparation for the days to come. Even the Indian Economic Conference adjourned for fifteen minutes.

MACHINES AS MAN-USING ANIMALS.

Mr. G. K. Chesterton has written in his weekly, referring to Gandhiji's dislike of machines. The machines must continue to manufacture things whether they be good or bad, efficient or inefficient, popular or unpopular. Man may be unemployed and starve to death but machines must work incessantly. Goods should not be good but positively bad so that the renewed demand may enable the machines to work on. It leads to over-production of goods and under-preparation of them. Machines have passed the "line of health" and have reversed the role of man and machine. Instead of men using machines, the machines decide the number of men they want to use and would let the rest of humanity fade away. "And if Gandhi wants his people to be on this side of the line of health he is entitled to do advise so. But if he and his people should be broken on the wheel of industrialism, he should not be buried under alive under the dead, dry, ancient dust of accumulating rubbish-heap which is western industrial civilisation."

THE PLIGHT OF MANUFACTURERS.

This estimate seems remarkably clear and precise because it comes from a layman. England is now suffering from unemployment because other countries have started making things themselves. And this unemployment is perennial at least as regards one million people. India is lucky in this sense that she has still fertile areas from which her people can derive their sustenance. She does not produce things which she is bound to sell to other people in order to buy her bread and her vegetables. The next decade will probably work out a revolution in favour of the agriculturist who will become the real producer and the manufacturer must adjust his production to the needs of the former and accept what he has to spare out of his supply of food.

THE POOR PEASANT.

The "Times of India" makes use of the speech of the President of the Indian Economic Conference to show that the peasant has a load of interest burden which is three times the land tax and exhorts the Congress to lighten the former rather than waste its energies on the latter. It is an illogical argument. The existence of greater sins elsewhere does not make your own sins negligible. The land-tax is heavy and if the peasant has other burdens they arise from this partly at least. But may one ask who is responsible for the debt burden? If the Imperial Bank of India and the Currency system will make money dear even in urban areas, between 6 and 15 per cent, what is the chance of the poor peasant getting cheap money? And if money is not cheap, he must allow interest to be added to the principal because he can pay neither the one nor the other, until the debt swells to unmanageable proportions. The Congress has not yet started a campaign against high money rates because it cannot cure them.

THE GOLD SITUATION.

Last week's shipment is expected to have been nearly Rs. 2 crores but arrivals from up-country are believed to have become less plentiful. Up-country people seem to have been influenced by two factors. The first is that the political situation indicates caution and conservation of resources. Secondly the high price of gold is deemed to be a reason why it may be difficult to buy it back. In Bombay the rate is above export parity and, due to the suggestion that the Congress should disapprove of gold exports, it is not impossible that they may dwindle down considerably.

WHAT ABOUT THE GOLD STANDARD?

Almost all the countries are now off the gold standard and only the United States and France remain among the important ones. It is reported that exporters in the United States are pressing their Government to cut away from it and if it happens, France will immediately follow. When every country is off the gold standard, how will the currencies work? While there was some one powerful currency with whose value you could compare yours, you knew how much you depreciate and you carry it sufficiently low to help your exports and retard imports. But if there is no standard of comparison because there is no gold standard, there must ensue a violent depreciation of currencies and a replica of the tariff war and there would be monetary chaos

SJT. SUBHAS BOSE

Destination Unknown.

NAGPUR, Jan. 3.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose passed through Nagpur this morning under police escort. He looked unconcerned, and said that he did not know his destination.—A.P.

Taken To Seoni Jail

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Jan. 4.

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose who was arrested at Kalyan on Saturday night has been taken to Seoni Jail. He reached Seoni yesterday evening.

MORE DICTATORS

In view of the present critical political situations, the Congress Committees of E ward I.C.C., Malad Village, and Ghatkopar village have been dissolved and the following dictators were appointed.

E ward: Mr. H. E. Urmalloo.

Mandvi village: Sjt. Iswarlal R. Oza.

Ghatkopar: Sjt. Damoodar Balkrishna Vora.

WORKING COMMITTEE DECLARED UNLAWFUL

(Continued from page 1.)

gret in Indian political circles that Lord Willingdon has succumbed to advice of the Anglo-Indian press and the reactionaries both here and in England as efforts of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Jayakar and Sir Cowasji Jehangir for peace were still in progress.

SIR GEORGE SCHUSTER HURT.

The manner in which "heavy rollers" have been set in motion all at once this afternoon and the fact that they were decided upon last Saturday previous to the arrest of Gandhiji and when peacemakers were still active, is a subject of comment in all circles. But Government are apparently confident that they will be able to put Down the Civil Disobedience movement within a short time. The only member who feels most hurt is Sir George Schuster as he finds that all his budget calculations will have to be further revised and that instead of 10 per cent. cut in salaries of Government servants there might have to be 20 per cent cut.

TWO INDIAN MEMBERS ABSENT.

Sir Muhammad Shafi, on account of indisposition, is still at Lahore while Sir B. L. Mitter returned to Delhi only last evening from Calcutta so that Sir J. Bhore was the only Indian member who attended the Executive Council meeting held on Saturday evening when the decision was arrived at to arrest Gandhiji and launch a simultaneous and comprehensive attack on all Congress and allied organisations.

SAPRU'S SIGNIFICANT SILENCE.

Meanwhile, however, Lord Willingdon's Government is determined to secure as far as possible the co-operation of the Liberals and others of Moderate pursuasions for proceeding with the work of the Round Table Committees. This is why instead of agreeing to receive Gandhiji Lord Willingdon has promised to receive a deputation of the Liberals and the Europeans at a very early date. But the silence of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru at this crisis is interpreted in two ways, either that he agrees to join the Government in fighting Gandhiji and the Congress or he hesitates to support the policy of repression when Congress co-operation could easily have been secured by merely granting the interview to Gandhiji.

MUSLIMS TO JOIN CONGRESS.

While the Liberal attitude is intriguing, a schism has arisen in the Muslim ranks. Simultaneously with the arrest of Gandhiji and the Congress President and the issue of the Ordinances Nawab Ismail Khan, President, Mr. Maswood Ahmed, Secretary, and Raja of Saleem, Member, resigned from the executive of the All-Parties' Muslim Conference on the ground that there might be a necessity for Muslims to join the Congress movement at this juncture. This news has given rude shock to official circles who have been banking on the solidarity of Muslims and the support of the Liberals in their efforts to fight the Congress.

All sorts of propaganda are being made to show to the public that in fighting this battle against Congress the present Government was fighting the battle of the future Governments as well.

SJT. G. G. JOG COURTS ARRREST.

A Mild Lathi Charge At Cawnpore.

CAWNPORE, January 4.

Sjt. G. G. Jog, courted arrest by offering himself for arrest. Six others were arrested. They were small children. A meeting convened in connction with Sjt. Subhas Bose's arrest was not held. Small urchins continued shouting "Gandhi-ki-jai" here and there, but no sooner the police appeared and rushed, they immediately disappeared.

A rumour went round about a lathi charge on Meston Road near Gillis Bazaar Chowki, but it was a mild dispersal of crowds collected on foot-path. One Ramsarup, son of late Minamal Vakil was detained, but let off on his promising to behave himself. Large crowds collected round Gillis Bazaar Chowki Congress Office, but none entered the Shardhanand Park where a meeting was to be held.—A.P.

STUDENTS' PROTEST AGAINST ARRESTS.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 9.

The University Students have passed a resolution protesting against the arrest of Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and have decided not to attend classes for two days.—A. P.

GUJERAT P. C. C. DISBANDED

Sjt. Kothari As Dictator.

AHMEDABAD, Jany. 4.

In pursuance of the resolution of the Congress Working Committee and consequent upon the arrest of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President, Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee, the Committee together with its affiliated bodies and Seva Dal has been disbanded and Mr. Manilal Kothari has been appointed Dictator of Gujerat.—A.P.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.

Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

BRITAIN'S LOST CHANCE.

(Continued from page 1.)

homed Ali whose anniversary they were celebrating. The Maulana, he said, exerted his influence throughout his life for bringing the Hindus and Muslims together, and if he were alive in the present crisis he would have contributed greatly to the solution of the communal problem.

SJT. VITHALBHAI ON BRITAIN'S LOST CHANCE.

Mr. Vithalbhai Patel received a great ovation when he rose to make his first public utterance in Bombay. He declared that Mahatma Gandhi was the only man with whom Britain could have arrived at a settlement. But Britain had lost that chance which was the last of its kind. From his study of the work of R.T.C., the speaker had come to the conclusion that Britain did not want to concede India's claim for freedom. On his return to India Gandhiji went out of his way and sought the help and guidance of the Viceroy, but all his efforts met with insolent and arrogant replies. The Premier had not only denied the claim of the Indian people to enjoy Complete Independence but had even suggested that they never wantd it. The reason for it was the speeches made by the so-called representatives of India who were nominated by Lord Irwin to the R. T. C. These Liberals and others did not support Gandhiji's demand, and thereby gave an excuse to the Premier to indulge in the remarks he had made. The question was whether men like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru represented India, or it was the Congress and Gandhiji who could speak in the name of the country. The country, by its solid support to the Congress, must conclusive prove that the Congress was its only representative, and then only they could force Britain to accept their demand.

"STRIKE BLOW AT BRITISH TRADE."

The ex-President of the Assembly then made an appeal to adopt all possible means to strike a blow at British trade in India and advocated a complete boycott of British goods. In respect of cloth he wanted the people to stop its phrchase altogether for a year. He was gratified to see that Gandhiji had given his consent to that programme. He did not want to make any appeal to the merchants, as he believed that it was entirely in the hands of consumers to stop the trade by refusing to buy those goods.

Paying his tribute to the late Maulana Mahomed, Mr. Vithalbhai said that the Maulana was the only solitary delegate to the R. T. C. who advocated Complete Independence and sewerance of British connections.

Mrs. Goshup Captain asked the audience to follow their leaders' advice.

TRIBUTE TO M. MAHOMED ALI.

"This is the time for action and not for speeches, so do not accept a big speech from me," said Mr. S. A. Brelvi, addressing the meeting. He thought that it was a happy coincidence that they were celebrating Maulana Mahomed Ali's anniversary, and the day of Gandhiji's and Sardar Vallabhbhai's incarceration together. Another piece of good news was the conviction of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the savage sentence of 2 years and 3 months' hard labour passed on him. It showed that Hindus and Muslims stood together in the fight for freedom. Maulana Mahomed Ali was the one man who contributed most to the awakening of Indian Muslims. The part he played in the N. C. O. movement of 1921 would be ever remembered. In the memorable speech that the late Maulana made at the first R. T. C. he declared that he would not return to India as a slave, and in case he did his place would be by the side of the fighters like Gandhiji. Mr. Brelvi appealed to his co-religionists who claimed to follow the Maulana not to forget his last words and to translate them into action.

From recent political developments it was evident that Britain was not prepared to give real freedom to India. The Viceroy had turned down the simple request of Gandhiji for an unconditional interview. The last-minute appeals of the Liberals had also been rejected; and yet the Delhi correspondent of the "Times of India" stated that the policy of the Government had popular support. Time would soon show whether it was popular or not. To seek to destro the influence of the Congress was to seek to destroy the influence of the Nation for the country was the Congress and the Congress was the country.

Mr. Abidali Jafferbhoy observed that there should be no doubt as to the part Muslims would play in the struggle for national freedom. The real fight had now begun, and the first to be arrested was Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, the Frontier leader.

TO-DAY'S PROCESSIONS & FLAG SALUTATIONS.

Mr. S. K. Patil announced the programme of the Emergency Council and said that on Tuesday morning there would be processions and flag salutations in all the seven wards of the city. He appealed to the audience to join the programme.

Orders In Bail Application Of Mr. Joshi.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, January 4.

Mr. M. Bhawanishanker Niyogi, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Nagpur, has passed orders, today, allowing bail application of Mr. Joshi, Secretary, Amraoti District Congress Comittee, who is being prosecuted under section 124-A. The accused is in police custody and will be released on furnishing two securities of rupees one thousand each.

DR. SYED MAHMUD.

Relieved Of General Secretaryship Of A. I. C. C.

DUE TO DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

(From A Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 4.

In pursuance of the following resolution passed by the Working Committee at Bombay, Dr. Sayed Mahmud came to Allahabad yesterday, and made over the charge of the office of the General Secretaryship of the All-India Congress Committee. He is leaving for Chapra this evening:

"The Working Committee notes with sorrow that Dr. Sayed Mahmud had recently had three deaths in his family including the loss of his elder brother, who was the manager of his large joint household, and its mainstay. The difficulty is intensified by the fact that Dr. Mahmud's wife is suffering from a serious illness. In the circumstances the Working Committee is of opinion that Dr. Mahmud should not be allowed to run the imminent risk of being arrested, and, therefore, relieves him of the office of Secretary of the Congress and membership of the Committee till such time as may be necessary for making satisfactory arrangements for his domestic affairs."

VICEROY'S ACTION CONDEMNED

Mr. Benthal's Protest To Premier

The "Indian Daily Mail" understands that Mr. Benthall, the Calcutta European gentlemen who was a delegate to the R. T. C. and who had a lengthy discussion with Mahatmaji on Saturday, has sent a cable to Prime Minister, Mr. MacDonald, explaining the grave situation in India, and asking whether the latter was prepared to protect the British Empire and the European community in India from the inevitable consequences of the fresh struggle precipitated by the Viceroy's refusal to meet Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. Benthall's cable is a lengthy one, covering more than 15 foolscap sheets.

It is understood that he has also wired to the Viceroy to the same effect.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. T. Mason lunched at Government House Bombay on Monday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes gave a Garden Party to the Members of the Indian Economic Association at Government House, Bombay on Monday.

Sterling-Dollar Cross Rates.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

(Special Service For The "Chronicle")

T. T. ON NEW YORK		T. T. ON LONDON.	
LONDON. Jan. 4.		New York Jan. 4.	
Previous Close	3.39	Previous Close	3.39
To-day's Opening	3.37 1/4		
To-day's Close	3.37 1/4	To-day's Close	3.37
Difference	—.1 1/4	Differennce	—.02

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Huge Demand For Indian Cotton.

SELLERS AS DICTATORS OF PRICES.

Market To Observe Three Days' Hartal.

Bombay Cotton market will remain closed for three days and the Mahajan Association has closed down business for four days in honour of Mahatmaji's arrest.

SELLERS IN ADVANTAGEOUS POSITION.

The statistical situation of the market is very strong and sellers stand in an exceptional position to dictate their own prices. This year our cotton crop is a very small one, and consumption of our cotton in Indian mills is expected to reach a record figure leaving only a limited surplus for export purposes.

HUGE DEMAND FOR INDIAN COTTON.

There is no quality in world's production of cotton which will substitute Indian cotton and if one looks at the trend of consumption, he will find that most of the foreign mills are using more Indian cotton. The available export supply will not be more than two million bales. Mills in China are buying freely our cotton and now Japan will divert her attention to buy more Indian cotton. It is understood that Japan has bought up enough quantity of American cotton, but owing to lateness of our cotton crop, they were unable to buy. Although the continent is quiet, for all coarse counts, it shall have to buy our cotton sooner or later. Thus there exists a huge potential demand from foreign countries for Indian cotton and the supply is hardly enough to supply the needs.

PARITY CANNOT STOP DEMAND.

However, there is a cross-section in the market who believes that owing to higher parity, there will be no demand for cotton. Parity no doubt checks the demand, but it cannot stop the demand. Those who shared this view had to pay heavy penalties for their short position, and even though most of the short interest is covered up or switched off to distant deliveries, prices of Oomra cotton are keeping firm, the simple reason of this dearness is its demand. As the season advances similar situation will arise in Broach Cotton, as there exists an unlimited short interest. A portion of this short interest is in the nature of spectaculative sales and the balance is against purchases of American cotton in the way of straddle business.

Thus, those who are carrying this unprotected short interest will be forced to pay materially higher prices as the supply of Broach cotton is limited, and most of it will be taken up by local as well as upcountry mills. Thus there seems to be no reason for accumulation of stocks, and those exporters who have already entered into sales to their foreign buyers will find themselves in a wrong box. The higher parity is purely due to smallness of the crop, and it is likely to be maintained throughout the season, as arrivals are keeping far below last year.

TOTAL ARRIVALS.

From the beginning of the present season till the end of the last month total arrivals in Bombay amounted to 3,31,593 bales against 7,47,439 bales for the same period last year, thus showing a decrease of 4,15,846, bales. The crop is a late one, but one should not forget the fact that it is hardly adequate to meet the prospective need and therefore must maintain its due parity.

FULL CONFIDENCE IN GANDHIJI.

"Untouchable" Deputation Presents Address At Mani Bhawan.

A deputation of "Untouchables" representing three separate associations: viz. The Rishi Seva Samaj Mandal (Bombay), the Harijan Mandal (Vile Parle) and the Jan Samaj Seva Mandal (Baroda), waited upon Mahatma Gandhi at Mani Bhuvan in the evening of the 1st instant, Shrimati Surajben of the Bhagini Seva Sang, Vile Parle, who is doing uplift work among the bhangis of Vile Parle lead the deputation.

ADDRESS TO GANDHIJI.

The deputationists read out an address to Mahatmaji in which they expressed their full confidence in him and declared Mahatmaji as their sole representative in the near future. They said that they believed that whatever Mahatmaji said or did was sure to conduce to their well being.

They expressed their inability to give the address covered in a silver casket, but at the same time they declared that the address was a token of their love, gratefulness and regard for him and as such was invaluable.

WHEN CONGRESS COMES TO POWER.

Gandhiji said that at present he was unable to do anything which might lead to a speedy spread of education among his "untouchable" brethren; but he promised every kind of help when the Congress came into power after passing through the fiery ordeal. He asked every one of his "untouchable" brethren to do their little bit in the mighty struggle lying ahead of the nation.

The deputationists again expressed their thankfulness to him for what he had done for the whole community. They again declared him as their representative and retired after making their salutations to him.

PLEA FOR INDIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL.

Dr. Naidu Opens Drugs And Medicines Exhibitions At Madras.

MADRAS, Jan. 2.

Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu, in opening the Exhibition of Indian Drugs and Medicines, in the Government School of Indian Medicine, organised in connection with the L.I.M.'s Conference, this evening, said:—

"To relieve the physical ailments of a fellow being is undoubtedly the greatest service any man can do. The age of the art of healing in India is as old as Indian civilisation itself. The knowledge of medicine was preached and practised by men known as Rishis and Sidhas. Even as early as the pre-historic days, we find toat dissections were practised, anatomy developed, and surgery flourished.

The next question we have to take up is the collection of raw drugs, investigate their properties, standardise them and put them in the world for use. The flora of India is so rich that with the existing knowledge of drugs from the Indian materia-medica it should be easy for you to achieve this end. A separate Pharmacopea for India should be compiled. I suggest that a separate Pharmacology department be added to the Government School of Indian Medicine to carry on research in Indian plants and drugs.

Dr. Naidu proceeding pleaded for the establishment of an Indian Medical Council on the lines of the general Medical council of England. He suggested that Government should gradually give up State Hospitals and aid and encourage private hospitals.—A. P.

SECTION 144 WITHDRAWN IN AMRITSAR.

Dr. Santaram Seth Appointed Dictator.

AMRITSAR, Jan. 4.

The District Magistrate has withdrawn from to-day the order under Section 144 which was promulgated on December 27 banning all processions. This order wil facilitate Muslims to take out a procession in celebration of "Mohameadi Day."

The Local Congress Committee has organised a hartal in the City as a protest against the arrest of Gandhiji and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. The Committee has appointed Dr. Santram Seth as Dictator of the City Congress.—A. P.

30 YEARS' WORK ON A CLOCK.

Hildesheim, December.—A clock on which Gustav Drenkhahn, a Hildesheim artist, has been working for 30 years, has now been completed and placed in the hall above the Burgomaster Chapel. It is of maple throughout in the form of a Renaissance cathedral and ornamented with the figures of saints. At the stroke of 12 the twelve Apostles appear and receive the blessings of the Saviour. Two faces show seconds, hours and years with special designation of leap years.

VALUE OF A TERRITORIAL ARMY.

(Continued from page 6.)

the ages of 17 and 18 years may be accepted for enlistment for 4 years provided that their parents or guardians consent to such enlistment. Boys between 14 and 17 years of age may with the consent of their parents or guardians be attested for appointment as trumpeters, buglers or bandsman. The term of service is 4 years. Re-engagements in the Territorial Force are for 1, 2, 3, or 4 years according to the wish of every member.

ANNUAL TRAINING.

(a) Drill. (b) Musketry. (c) Annual training in camp.

Arm.	No. of drill prilimiary training	Subsequent annual training.
Yeomanry ...	20	Drills. 10 Drills.
Artillery ...	45	Drills. 20 Drills.
Engineers ...	40	Drills 10 to 20 Drills.
Infantry ...	40	Drills 10 Drills.

Musketry:—The rifle training or the musketry is the only vigorous part of the training. Individual musketry results show the following:—

Year	Passed standard test in musketry	Total strength.
1909 ...	103.126	120.000
1910 ...	126.912	150.000
1911	142.435	160.000
1912 ...	153.510	188.000

Similarly the musketry standard test shows the following results:—

	Tested	Qualified	Failed.	Qualified on Min. Range & 30 yds.
Recruits	52590	31976	20614	17932
Trained men tested	125322	111432	13890	12316

This shows the tremendous number of the territiroal personnel that are qualified both on the miniature range and the butts.

ARTILLERY.

131 Batteries carried out annual practice in 1912, and in addition 11 batteries of the 1st London Divisional Artillery fired a modified course at Shoeburyness.

Signallers trained:—The number of officers and men trained as instructors in the 2 years was:—

	Officers Instructors.	Asst. (N. Co.) Instructors.	Qualified Signallers.
1910	234	417	2635
1911	357	427	1444

the drop in the numbers is due to stiff examinations.

Officers trained:—During the period 1st October 1911 to 30th September 1912. 1364 officers were appointed to the territorial Force and 1184 Officers resigned.

Attendance at Camp:—During the 15 days of camp, over 6859 officers and 155055 N. C. O.'s and men attended the radn.

The annual training period is so short and convenient that it serves the purpose both of the individual and the nation. It is about 15 to 20 parades in the lines, and about 10 to 15 days annual camp and also the necessary period for range practice (musketry).

(To Be Continued).

"CENTRAL BANK CONSTITUTIONS"

Time Is Not Yet For India, Says Dr. Sinha

Reading of the first paper "Central Bank Constitutions" by Dr. J. C. Sinha before the 15th Sessions of the Indian Economic Conference provoked a keen and lively discussion. Dr. Sinha reduced the various kinds of Central Bank's to three main types viz., The Shareholders' Bank, the State Bank and a mixed type wherein the State and the public held shares. Because of "its flexibility and adaptability to meet new developments", Dr. Sinha preferred a mixed kind for India. But as "a period of falling prices was inopportune for the setting up of the Reserve Bank" and the fall in prices had been catastrophic, he opined that the establishment of a Central Bank in India he referred until more propitious times.

Principal Tanan agreed that large gold resources necessary for a Reserve Bank were absent, and England with her financial difficulties could not come to the rescue of India. He however suggested Mahatma Gandhi to appeal to the public for 75 to 100 crores so that the Reserve Bank may become a possibility.

Prof. Chahhlain joining issue with Dr. Sinha and Principal Tanan said that at no time was an instrument for control of credit and currency of a country more necessary than during a period of falling prices. According to him, "our Gold Reserves remain nearly the same as they were at the time of Blacket Scheme."

Time was therefore opportune for a Reserve Bank, because stability of prices was a great necessity and control of credit and currency must be taken away from amateur hands of Government officials.

IMPRISONMENT WITHOUT TRIAL.

Regulation Under Which Gandhiji And Sardar Have Been Arrested.

The following are extracts from the Bombay Regulation XXV of 1827, under which Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai have been arrested:—

A regulation for the confinement of state prisoners and for the attachment of the lands of chieftains and others for reasons of state.

Whereas reasons of state, embracing the due maintenance of the alliances formed by the British Government with foreign powers, the preservation of tranquillity in the territories of the native princes entitled to its protection, and the security of the British dominions from foreign hostility and from internal commotion, occasionally render it necessary to place under personal restraint individuals against whom there may not be sufficient ground to institute any judicial proceedings, or when such proceedings may not be adopted to the nature of the case or may for other reasons be unadvisable or improper;

And whereas it is fit that in every case of the nature herein referred to, the measures adopted should emanate immediately from the Governor-in-Council;

And whereas the reasons above declared sometimes render it necessary that the estates and lands of zamindars, taluqdars and others situated within the zilas subordinate to Bombay should be attached and placed under the temporary management of the revenue authorities, without having recourse to any judicial proceeding:

ENACTMENT OF RULES.

The following rules have therefore been enacted.

Rules for the apprehension and confinement of individuals as state prisoners: 1. When any of the considerations stated in the preamble of this regulation may seem to the Governor-in-Council to require that an individual should be placed under restraint without any immediate view to ulterior proceedings of a judicial nature, it shall be lawful for the Governor-in-Council, provided always that, with reference to the individual, the measure shall not be in breach of British law, to cause such individual to be apprehended in such manner as the Governor-in-Council may deem fit and these apprehended to be delivered over to any officer in whose custody it may be deemed expedient that he shall be placed, with a warrant of commitment to such officer's address.

2. The warrant of commitment shall be in the form specified (in Appendix A), and shall be sufficient authority for the detention of any state prisoner, in any fortress, jail or other place within the zilas subordinate to Bombay.

The regulation under which Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was arrested beyond Kalyan on Saturday is analogous to the above regulation.

COMUNIST NEW YEAR PUTSCH

Cologne Attempt Nipped In Bud

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Cologne.—Vigorous police measures combined with workers lack of enthusiasm for revolution have nipped in the bud what is believed to be attempted communist new year Putsch in Ruhr timed to coincide with ten per cent. wage cuts.

Bands of communists in pouring rain made desperate efforts to persuade workers to down tools. Only a few hundred workers responded. Many were promptly dismissed.

Agitators at Essen and elsewhere unsuccessfully tried to hold up tramways and destroy telephones. At several places bombs exploded harmlessly.

The police tonight declare that they have situation well in hand.—Reuter.

HINDU MAHASABHA

Working Committee Meeting In Bombay On 15th Inst.

Doctor Moonje, President of the Hindu Mahasabha reaches Bombay on the 15th instant instead of the 10th. The Mahasabha Working Committee would therefore meet at Bombay on the 15th and the day following. Members should reach Bombay by the 14th intimating arrival to the Secretary, Bombay Provincial Hindusabha Fort, Bombay and to the General Secretary of the Sabha.

INDIAN CO-OPERATORS IN SESSION.

The Joint sessions of the Standing Committee of the All-India Provincial Co-operative Institutes' Association and the Indian Provincial Co-operative Banks' Association were held at the premises of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute on the 30th and 31st Decr. 1931 and the 1st January 1932, when Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, President of the Institutes' Association, presided over the first day's session and Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu, President of the Banks' Association presided over the second and third days' sessions. The working of the various co-operative organisations in India was critically reviewed by them and the recommendations of the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee for placing rural finance and co-operative credit on a sound and efficient footing and for extending their benefits to agriculturists were examined, with a view to adopt such of them as might be found practicable and immediately beneficial.

The necessity of effecting far reaching reforms in the existing system and of giving the movement a new orientation and a more practical direction was considered by the representatives assembled.

They passed a dozen resolutions simplifying co-operative working and for enlightening the people about the advantages of co-operative movement.

Why So Many Ministers?

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 3.

It is learnt that a member of the People's party in C. P. Council has sent in notice of a resolution to be moved at the forthcoming Session of the Council recommending abolition of one post of Minister on grounds of rethenchment. The move has caused some stir in the political circles.

PLEA FOR SANSKRIT UNIVERSITY

All-India Varnashram Conference's Demand.

The Fifth Conference of the All-India Varnashram Swarajya Sangh which was convened at Calcutta was held at that place on the 27th, 28th and 29th of December, 1931, under the presidentship of Goswami Shri Goculnathji Maharaj of Bombay.

The first resolution was in respect of the sad and untimely death of Dharmapran Pandit Shri Laxman Shastri Dravid, who was one of the chief organisers of the Sangh.

The next resolution was in respect of Goraksha (Cow-protection).

NEED OF SANSKRIT UNIVERSITY.

The next resolution declared the necessity of a Sanskrit University and requested all religiously-minded people to assist in respect of the same. The second part of the said resolution enjoined all Provincial Sanghs and Branches to see that arrangements are made in Schools and Colleges for imparting religious education and also for the opening of Sanskrit Pathshalas.

ADOPT SWADESHI.

Another resolution was passed to the effect that the Conference enjoins on all followers of Varnashram Dharma to use Swadeshi cloth and other Swadeshi articles and assist in the use and propagation of Ayurvedic treatment.

An invitation was accorded to the Conference to hold its sittings next year in Bombay or Bombay Presidency, which has been accepted.

SIR WILLIAM MANNING DEAD

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Death has occurred of Sir William Henry Manning.

(Sir William Henry Manning was born in 1863, second son of Henry Manning was educated in Cambridge, Royal Military College Sandhurst. Joined the Indian Army in 1888.—Played a prominent part in the 2nd Burmese War, wounded (Medal and clasp) was Deputy Commissioner and Consul for British Central Africa—was Governor of Jamaicca 1913-18 was Governor of Ceylon 1918-25).

EXAMPLE IS BETTER THAN PRECEPT!

MAHATMA GANDHIJI

(During his stay on the Nandi Hills)

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Govinde, Ramchandra Gundo.

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PASS.

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INTERNATIONAL TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Perry Beats Jean Borotra

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Paris.—F. J. Perry British tennis player who is visiting West Indies shortly gained a splendid victory over Jean Borotra, beating him 3/6 7/5 6/1 6/4, in the final of Christmas international tournament, and completed a double, he having already beaten Borotra in the challenge match in July by three sets to two.

This is Perrys third title in tournament, he having previously won men's doubles in partnership with Christian Boussus and mixed doubles with Mademoiselle J. Sigart the Belgian champion.

What the People Say

A NOVEL "GANDHI" CALENDAR FOR 1931

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Last year you were good enough to publish a novel Calendar for the year 1931 devised by me with a view to aid the memory. I beg to send you a similar one for the year 1932 specially composed by me in honour of Mahatmaji's historic arrival in Bombay.

The calendar consists of twelve words each representing a month in succession, the number of letters in each word showing the day of the week on which the month commences, the first day being Sunday. The sentence (of twelve words) is as follows:—

"Gandhi is our friend, a true server of India, Saviour and Guide." The first word "Gandhi" represents the month of January, the second February, and so on. Now first of January falls on Friday, the sixth day of the week, counting Sunday as the first day. Therefore January is represented by a word of six letters "Gandhi", and so on, with the other months in regular order.

To take an instance, let us see on what day of the week 21st March 1932 falls. This, the third month is represented by the word "our" which consists of three letters, so that the month commences on Tuesday, and on this day will also fall the 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th March, so that, the 21st March will fall on the previous day which is Monday. The same process also indicates on what particular dates in a month a certain week day falls.—Yours, etc.

R. B. PAYMASTER.

INFERIORITY COMPLEX.

To The Editor of The "Chronicle"

Sir,—The Calcutta Weekly notes recording the rumoured retirement of the present Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court some time next year, fears that Heavens will fall unless his successor be appointed fresh from England. The learned Editor remarks "But if he be really contemplating retirement, a step which we shall regret, we hope the opportunity will be taken to give Calcutta a distinguished lawyer nursed in the atmosphere of the English law courts upto the day of his appointment." He further remarks: "If a new appointment to the office of the Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court really becomes necessary, we hope attempts will be made to secure the services of a really able and experienced lawyer from England who would be able to maintain the high traditions of the office." Has not time arrived when such writing should discontinue? One reads very laudatory notes in legal journals when any Indian Judge is appointed acting Chief Justice of a High Court. Is not the same gentleman competent to hold a permanent post? Has the administration of Justice suffered in the Punjab because the permanent Chief Justice is an Indian ever since the establishment of the Lahore High Court? Even Indian Moderates want Dominion Status for India and the Editor of the "Calcutta Weekly notes" is a moderate. and one would like to know if any Dominions beg for the appointment of Judges from England.—Yours, etc.,

J. V. DESAI.

Ahmedabad, Dec. 25.

BANK OF INDIA.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The advertisement of the Bank of India Ltd., in the "Times of India" dated 18th instant, inviting applications from holders of degrees from Europe of U.S.A. for the post of Assistant Accountants is an anti-national act of enormous magnitude. For there is in India the Indian Institute of Bankers, whose examinations according to Sir Osborne A. Smith, managing Governor of the Imperial Bank of India, equip young men for positions of responsibility and trust. A young man who has completed part I of the Examination would be many times better fitted for the position of Assistant Accountant than a graduate in Banking or Economics of Europe or U.S.A., inasmuch as one has to pass a severe test in banking, economics, English composition, commercial geography and Accounts of commercial Arithmetic, inorder to complete part I. The Bank of India, being a member bank of the Indian Institute of Bankers ought to have invited applications from members of the Institute who have at least completed Part I, instead of seeking graduates from Europe or U.S.A. The authorities of the Indian Institute of Bankers ought to impress and insist upon its member-banks the desirability of recruiting qualified members of the Institute as a wholesome measure and a self-respecting principle.

Secondly there is the Education Board of the I. M. C., which examines candidates, who must be commerce graduates of recognised Universities or those who are presented for examination, after specified training, by affiliated institutions, in a few specialised groups of commercial subjects, each group consisting of five subjects, and grants the degree of D. com for those who completely pass any specialised Group. Specialised banking group is one of them. Now a person who passes the specialised banking group Examination is by this education more equipped for a position of trust and responsibility in a bank than a graduate of Europe or U.S.A.

The Indian Banks ought to bear in mind the necessity of recruiting qualified Indians and it is a tragedy to see so many Indians qualified in banking and allied subjects occupying very minor positions, when graduates of Europe and U.S.A., are offered remunerative posts. It may be true, as it is suggested in certain quarters, that there are not sufficient number of qualified Indians in banking and allied subjects; how can one expect young men to go far banking qualifications in large numbers when the few that are qualified and possess other requisite qualities necessary for Bank officers, are rotting in minor subordinate positions when raw young men, often with no qualification worth the name, from outside are brought and are being invited to boss over the qualified Indians?Yours etc.

'EDUCATIONIST.'

AGA KHAN'S ADVICE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Those who are not in the thick of the fight alone can judge best how the conflict is proceeding. Therefore, I ask to be allowed, cordially and sincerely, to endorse the views of "A Muslim" in your issue of the 29th December in which the writer, unknown to me, accentuates the very real necessity of acting up to the suggestion of the Aga Khan and bring about a re-union of the separated groups of prominent Indian Muslims. I don't think you, Sir, would let me dwell at any length whatever on my personal views on nationalism and religion, which I regard as the modern and ancient plagues which have been devastating the limited happiness of humanity. Mankind will achieve happiness in proportion as it rises above nationalism and sails ahead past the all-shattering rocks of religion. The Aga Khan is the one religious chief in the world, who has shown himself in practical and real sympathy with Muslims as well as non-Muslims all along his life. He is the one recognised head of our generation who has made the greatest and the most righteous use of his wealth for the education of, and spread of knowledge in, his community and beyond. Many will still remember the speech he made when he was last in Bombay at the Anjuman-I-Islam where he gave expression to the then astounding tenet that if he had one son and one daughter he would first provide for the education of the latter and not the former, should his circumstances permit of his educating only one of his children. Being gifted with the "bon homie" of a Persian, he has friends, genuine and loyal, all over the world. He may have enemies; but they are notoriously actuated by motives which have nothing to do with public affairs such as affect humanity at large. The Aga Khan is a power for good, both actual and potential. The days have long gone by when a member of a Hindu, Christian or Parsi community could not give fraternal counsel to a Muslim and "vice versa". Each of us to-day has to see the heart of the brother under the shirt, which may represent the fabric supported to be peculiar to Islam or Christianity or Hinduism or, for the matter of that, any alien"ism" whatever. The point to note is that the Aga Khan's advice is most dis-interested and hence calculated to be most beneficial to the Muslims of India at least, which, in its turn, means the inhabitants of India in general. I would go further and suggest that the Aga Khan be approached and requested to spare a few weeks for India and summon a Unity Conference such as was held by Mahatma Gandhi and attempt once again, with his marvellous tact, judgment and popularity, the disarmament of the communalists and lead us all to the practical highway to Swaraj. I am one of those who look upon, or rather look up to the Aga Khan as an international asset of which we Indians have neglected the appropriate use.—Yours, etc.,

INTERNATIONALIST.

WHAT YOUTHS IN VILLAGES OUGHT TO DO

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I was invited by the youths of Dhaman to give them fortnightly lessons in the philosophy of Satyagraha and its application to solve various social and political problems that are confronting us. Let it be said that Dhaman is a small village in the Baroda State, five miles from Navsari. Its population hardly exceeds one thousand souls, entirely following agricultural profession. Still this village, small as it is, supplied no less than fifteen active volunteers in the previous year's national struggle. After the truce the young men under the guidance of Sjt Gordhanbhai Bhakta, who is the leading spirit of the village have set about in consolidating their position, and equipping themselves for the future struggle. They have cleaned the streets of all filth and rubbish and levelled all the evenues leading to the village. As a result of their effort the village presents a neat and tidy outlook.

It is a sad but hard fact that the education of boys in villages is arrested after they leave the village primary schools. Very few can go in for middle and high schools and the effect of the little education they might have received in the primary schools is almost entirely obliterated. To remedy this standing evil and to supplement the school education the Youth League of this place has devised a plan of conducting "Swaraj classes" on the lines adopted by the Gujarat Vidyapith in the direction of training workers in rural areas. The course of instruction includes village sanitation, village ecoomics, improvements in agriculture, cattle-breeding an ddairy, history of the Congress movement for the past ten years, satyagraha, its philosophy and its application, the outline of the religious movements in India etc. I learn with satisfaction that they have secured the co-operation of some capable persons to impart instructions in each of the above mentioned subjects.

I reached the village towards the evening when nearly all the youngsters were out in their fields but soon after dusk a bugle note announced the time for them to assemble in the compound of the village library, where Mahatmaji had encamped during his historical march to Dandi. Here he had rested for some hours before he tramped off to Navsari. The library possesses a modest building and furniture, all worth Rs. 3000 out of which Rs. 2000 were contributed by the people of the village.

The classes began with a brisk lathi drill and a short prayer. Then they took up the subject for the day. They were not mere listeners, but they interrupted me whenever they failed to catch a particular idea and took notes to refresh their memory in the teacher's absence. The lessons lasted for two hours. They have arranged to receive two lessons every week and each lecturer has planned to cover his subject in three or four lessons.

This is a very modest but admirable attempt and youths in other villages may do well to copy and if possible to improve upon it.—Yours etc.

N. B. PANDYA.

Congress Office
Chikhli, District Surat.
Dec. 26.

THE BATTLE OF STAMPS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir—The recent circulars of the Bombay High Court and of the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court making it compulsory for clients to pay one rupee on all Vakalatnamas and one rupee on Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court have set the litigant public into quite a flutter of uneasiness. To add to their dismay even the Superintendent of Stamps appears to have joined in the fray and insisted on all Vakalatnamas being written out on non-judicial stamp paper of one rupee and declared that Vakalatnamas bearing only adhesive court fee of rupee one would be considered as not being duly stamped accordingly to law, and as such were liable to be impounded and penalised when brought to judicial notice.

With due respect to the august promulgators of the circulars it appears to me that both the above circulars as well as the dictum of the stamp office have been conceived and promulgated in indecent haste without caring for the convenience of the public or the legal practitioners, though there might be some legal justification for altering the current practice. As regards the indecent haste the date of the circular as to stamp on the Vakalatnamas, i.e., 12th November 1931, for its coming into operation as from that day is itself sufficient evidence. The humble protests of the Advocates' Association on this point proves that the legal practitioners were not previously consulted while a careful persual of three Acts concerned, viz., the Stamp Act, the Court Fees Act and the Presidency Small Causes Courts Act will show that somebody has erred somewhere and it is earnestly hoped that the error, if it is found to be one, will be rectified as early as possible.

Dealing with one of the circulars, viz., that dealing with Vakalatnamas it is well-known that all Vakalatnamas in the Presidency Small Causes Court whether in Bombay or Madras were being executed, presented and acted upon hitherto without any stamps when the same are being used in Court prior to decree. But whereas in Bombay no Court fee stamp was considered necessary even for withdrawals of money from Court, in Madras an authority to draw money required a Court fee stamp of eight annas and even this stamp had to be affixed at the time of presentation into Court and at the time of execution. It was thus possible for a Vakalat to be executed on a printed form which would later bear the necessary Court Fee Stamp only, if the same was to be acted upon in Court. The advocates who were formerly known as pleaders or vakils used to have a large supply of printed forms of Vakalat which they would get parties to sign and even the Chief Judge's recent circular requiring a court fee of rupee one on the Vakalat would have necessitated only the addition of an adhesive stamp of the denomination known as court fee on these printed forms. But the dictum of the Stamp Office renders not only the use of the printed forms impossible (unless sent to Stamp Office for adhesion of non-judicial labels before execution) but it makes the writing out and execution of the Vakalat on stamp paper only needlessly cumbersome to the litigant public, while it puzzles them to find the Kaleidoscopic changes in procedure to which they are being subject from time to time without sufficient notice.

The learned Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court in his recent orders on the stamp duty leviable in a Vakalatnama of Mr. Dadyburjor has held in his order that the document is of the nature of a power of attorney. Section 2 (21) of the Indian Stamp Act defines a power of attorney as including any instrument (not chargeable with a fee under the law relating to Court fee, for the time being in force) empowering a specified person to act for and in the name of the person executing it. Such a power when required in suits or proceedings under the Presidency Small Causes Courts Act 1882 requires a stamp of Rupee One. If the power is executed pursuant to the Stamp Act, such stamp is leviable 'before or at the time of execution.' But if the power is pursuant to the Court Fees Act, the Court to which the document is presented has only to see if it bears the requisite Court Fee Stamp and may reject it otherwise, but no other penalty attaches as in the case of the Stamp Act. One has, therefore, to see which of these two Acts applies to the Vakalatnamas intended to be filed in the Small Causes Court.

The above definition of a Power of attorney in section 2 (21) of the Stamp Act excludes the Vakalatnama which is chargeable under the Court Fees Act.

Mr. M. N. Basu in his commentaries on the Stamp Act says: "The Court Fees Act is the excluding Act' while the Stamp Act applies to any document not excluded from its provisions by the Court Fees Act. Chapter X of the Presidency Small Causes Courts' Act (XV of 1882) deals with fees and costs and S. 77 of the last chapter saves the application of Sections 3, 5 and 25 of the Court Fees Act.

"Section 3 of the Court Fees Act provides for the levy of fees in Presidency Small Causes Courts the scale wherein, however, is varied for special purposes by the Small Causes Courts Act. Section 5 provides for the procedure in case of difference as to necessity or amount of fees and Section 25 provides that all fees referred to in section 3 as chargeable, under the Act shall be collected by Court fee stamps." Therefore, the fees payable whether under Court Fees Act or Small Cause Court's Act becomes "chargeable" under the Court Fees Act. The footnote under Article 48 relating to Power of Attorney further says "This article would apply to all powers of attorney 'excluding those executed in favour of a pleader,' a muktear practising in Cour of Law in which cases the Court Fees Act will apply."

If then the Court Fees Act applies to a vakalat in the Small Causes Court the fees chargeable under Article 10 (a) of Schedule II of that Act is only eight annas and not one rupee, which latter rate will be applicable only to a person 'other than a legal practitioner.' For them the Court Fees Act will not be applicable. Further the said fee of eight annas will be payable 'not before' or at the time of execution as under the Stamp Act but at the time of its presentation to the Court under Sections 6 of the Court Fees Act. The only penalty for not stamping being that it cannot otherwise be "filed exhibited or recorded" by any public officer.

In my humble opinion, therefore the stamp duty on a Vakalatnama in the Small Causes Court is only eight annas payable in Court fee and the Stamp Office is not entitled to insist on the Vakalat of a legal practitioner being executed on non-judicial stamp paper of one rupee nor in levying any penalty on an unstamped Vakalatnama. For as he is himself a public officer, section 6 of the Court Fees Act precludes even his receiving a Vakalatnama not stamped under the Court Fees Act with the proper stamp.

I understand that the Stamp Office is contemplating the levy of stamp on all authorities given by pleaders to their clerks as such authorities clearly come within the definition of a Power of Attorney. This, if carried out, will be another serious blow to litigants.—Yours, etc.,

G. ANNAJI RAO.

EXHIBITION OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

Philatelic Society Secretary's Appeal.

An International Exhibition of Postage Stamps and Postal Accessories of every description will be held in Vienna from June 24th to the 9th July 1933.

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The Committee of Honour is composed of 500 prominent Philatelists of the world. Among those we notice the names of Jno Godinho and K. H. Cama of Bombay. Intending participants are requested to write to Vienna, Austria, 1 Wallnestrasse, Ing. Edwin Muller.

READING ROOMS FOR VILLAGES

Dadabhai Naoroji Memorial Association's Activities.

The following is a copy of the 8th annual report of the Dadabhai Naoroji Memorial Association, Bombay, which was adopted and passed at the annual meeting held on the 30th December last.

I may draw your attention to the special feature of the activities of the Association which is to open Reading Rooms in the villages each bearing the name of Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji. Hitherto, we have been able to open 37 such reading rooms in the Kaira District, styled "The Dadabhai Naoroji Village Reading Rooms," under the supervision of Mr. Motibhai Amin. Our reading-rooms record a daily average of 30 to 40 readers which is very promising looking to the small size of the population of these villages which ranges from 1000 to 3000.

Recently a reading-room styled "The Dadabhai Naoroji Free Reading Room for Telugu Women" has been opened in Hyderabad, Deccan.

A new Managing Committee has been elected at the above meeting, a list of which is enclosed. fmom which you will see that the Mayor of Bombay has been appointed one of the Vice-Presidents and he has consented to act as such.

The Association, although in a quiet manner, is rendering steady service throughout a number of years.

The Association thus aims at perpetuating the memory of the Grand Old Man of India.

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FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

DR. BHAGWANDAS'S MEMORANDUM

(It will be remembered that the Karachi Congress adopted a Resolution on Fundamental Rights and Economic Changes, and at the same time authorised the A. I. C. C. to revise, amend, or add to it consistently with the policy and principles thereof. The Working Committee thereupon appointed a Committee of seven persons to report what revision, etc., was desirable. This Committee called for opinions, and made its Report, which was considered by a subsequent meeting of the A. I. C. C. and accepted with important modifications.

Among the notes sent to the Committee appointed by the Working Committee was one by Dr. Bhagavan Das. We publish it below (revised) as it contains various suggestions of an unusual character, which are well worth considering by the general public. Though the A. I. C. C. has come to a decision for the time being on the subject, yet it is obvious that there is not yet a real finality in the decision and that there is always room for education of public opinion, and for change in the Resolution, by the A. I. C. C. itself, or by the Congress in full session.—(Ed.)

NOTE BY DR. BHAGAVAN DAS.

I. The Congress Resolution begins with these words: "The Congress is of opinion that to enable the masses to appreciate what Swaraj will mean to them, it is desirable to state the position of the Congress in a manner easily understood by them." The best easiest, and most needed preliminary explanation is that "Swaraj or self-government means the 'raj' of the higher 'swa', government by the higher Self, of the people; that is to say, it means the making of laws for the good of all sections of the people, by 'unselfish, philanthrophic,' and that any Constitution which may acquainted with the working of one or another of the main departments of the national life, and elected by the people, to the local and higher and central Panchayats (boards and legislatures) for making laws and supervising executive administration.".

1. The Congress therefore should declare that Swaraj essentially means as above.

II. Our tradition has been to talk more of duties than of rights. This has been carried to an extreme. The result has been that the astute few have appropriated all the rights to themselves, and loaded all the duties on to the backs of the simple many.

Therefore, endeavouring to combine the best of both, let us speak of 'Fundamental Rights and Duties'.

Bearing this principle in mind, the following form of declaration is suggested:

The Congress further declares that any Constitution which may be agreed to on its behalf, should provide, or enable the Swaraj Government to provide, for the following:

1. Fundamental rights and duties of the people, including:

(a) Freedom of association and combination, subject to the obligation of not harming the just rights and interests of others.

(b) Freedom of speech and writing and of the press, subject to the obligation of avoiding falsehood and observing due courtesy and decency of language.

(c) Freedom of conscience and the free profession and practice of religion, subject to the obligation of not offending against public order and morality.

(d) Protection of the culture, language, and scripts of the minorities.

(e) Equal rights and obligations of all citizens, without any bar on account of sex;

(f) No disability, nor ability, to attach to any citizen by reason of his or her religion, caste, creed, colour or sex, in regard to public employment, office of emolument or power or honour, and in the exercise of any trade or calling;

(g) Equal rights and duties of all citizens in regard to public roads, wells, schools, and other places of public resort.

(h) Right, and duty, to keep and bear arms, in accordance with regulations and reservations made in that behalf;

(i) No person to be deprived of his liberty, or have his dwelling or property entered into or upon, or sequested or confiscated, save in accordance with law.

2. Religious neutrality on the part of the State.

3. Adult suffrage, subject to loss of right of vote for special reasons.

4. Free primary education, with special provision for graded instruction in civic rights and duties.

WORKERS UNDER SWARAJ.

5. The assurance of a minimum living wage for all workers, manual and intellectual, limited hours of labour, and healthy conditions of work.

6. Right of every one to be freed from serfdom or conditions bordering on serfdom, subject to the duty of doing suitable work.

7. Protection of women workers, and provision for leave with adequate allowance during the maternity period.

8. Prohibition against employment of children of school-going age, in factories or other growth-retarding hard labour, subject to the duty of attending school and doing healthy apprentice work.

9. Right of labour, and of all other classes of bread-winners, to form unions to protect their interests, with suitable machinery for settlement of disputes by arbitration, subject to the duty of not infringing and hurting corresponding rights and interests of other sections of the people.

10. As in Congress Resolution (Substantial reduction in rent, etc.)

11. As in Congress Resolution (Imposition of progressive income-tax etc.)

12. Ditto (A graduated inheritance tax etc.)

13. Military expenditure to be reduced substantially, but young men, not medically disqualified, to be given military training, at the expense of the state, and be liable to military service, it being understood that Indian Swaraj Government will never undertake any military operations except for strictly defensive purposes.

14. Salaries of all departments of the public services to be revised and fixed on scales which will ensure that the highest salary in any department does not exceed by more than fifty times the lowest living wage salary in that department, and the highest salary in the whole public service does not exceed the lowest by more than a hundred times.

15. Promotion of fallen indigenous industries.

16. Total Prohibition.

17. As in Congress Resolution (No duty on salt etc.)

18. As in Congress Resolution (Control over exchange etc.)

HOLD ONLY REASONABLE PROPERTY.

19. Right to pursue honest callings an trades and business, and to make reasonable gains and acquire and hold reasonable private property and possession; subject to the duty of avoiding usury, or business of the nature of monopoly or of gambling speculation, stock-jobbing, artificial juggling and inflations and deflations of prices; and also subject to the duty of avoiding the combination of more than one of the three main classes of professions, viz., the learned, the executive, and the commercial.

20. All the net income, beyond five hundred times the lowest salary drawn by any employee in his business, of any man of the commercial professions, will be expected to be spent by him on one or another, at his choice and under his partial or complete supervision, out of several kinds of public works, suggested by the State authorities, with recompense in the way of appropriate public recognition; and in case of non-fulfilment of the expectation, he will be visited with punishment by public censure and disgrace.

21. In connection with primary and subsequent education it shall be the duty of the state to make special efforts to test and promote the special vocational aptitudes of the students.

22. It shall be the duty of the State to think out and promulgate means to prevent population from exceeding the bounds of due proportion to production of the necessaries of life in the country.

SWARAJ CONSTITUTION.

23. As the work of making good and wise laws can be properly done only by good and wise legislators, constituting the higher Self of the people, the Swaraj Constitution shall, first and foremost, make provisions which shall ensure, as far as is humanly possible, the election of such persons to the legislatures, as well as to local elected bodies of the nature of Municipal and District Boards, (which also are in effect more or less legislative bodies, with special work of the nature of supervising local executive administration, and which legislate and supervise by means of rules, byelaws, and resolutions). And the Swaraj Constitution shall also include Rules of Election which will make impossible, as far as may be, the current methods of electioneering and their consequent enormous waste and misuse of time, money, and energy, and demoralisation of all concerned.

24. Titles given to benefactors by the voice of the grateful public (like Loka-manya, Mahatma, Deshabandhu, Tyaga-murti, Kesari, etc.) shall be recognised by the State.

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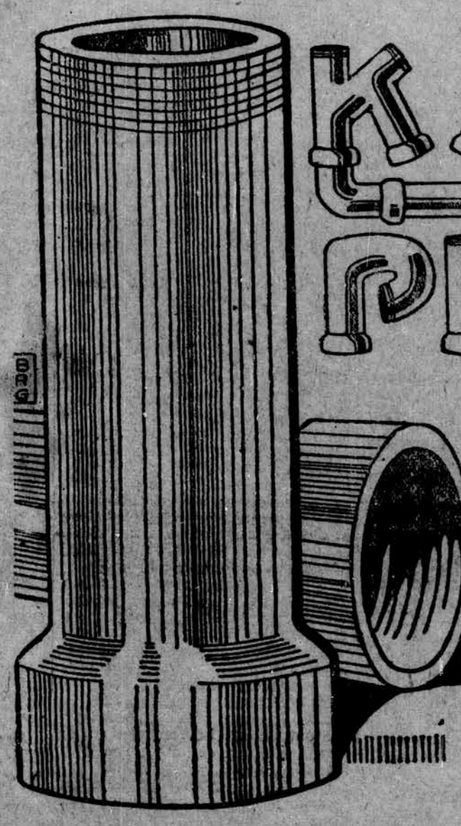

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APPLY TO THE—

MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle."

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

January 4.

Shwedagon, Goodbody, Rangoon.
Ariosto, Jones, Hull.
Garbeta, Loreson, Calcutta.
Jehangir, Keir, Jeddah.
Querimba, Hatchard, Sydney.

DEPARTURE.

January 5.

Steel Exporter, Murray, Calcutta.

LOADING.

January 4.

Steamer Jalapalaka for Cochin.
Steamer Golconda for Rangoon.
Steamer Querinba for Rangoon.

S S Shwedagon:—The I B P Coy's steamer Shwedagon arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of kerosene oil.

S S Ariosto:—The J F S Coy's steamer Ariosto arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, with a general cargo.

S S Garbeta:—The B I S N Co's steamer Garbeta arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Jehangir:—The T M Coy's steamer Jehangir arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Querimba:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Querimba arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney with a general cargo.

S S Steel Exporter:—The M M Coy's steamer Steel Exporter will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, January 4.

2 Mantua, 5934, London, 9-1, M M & Co.
4 Tysla, 2691, Antwerp, 5|1, 1932, Edwards Ltd.
7 Durenda, 4450, London 14|1, M M & Co.
9 Kaga Maru, 3615, Japan 13|1, N. Y. Kaisha.
11 Rotenfels, 4852, Hamburg NF, L Edwards Ltd.
12 Clan Macvicar, 3621, Malabar Coast, 9|1 Finlay and Co.
15 Querimba, 4772, Rangoon, 20|1, M M & Co.
16 Fusijama, 4196, Trieste, 5|1 L. T & M T.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Nippon, 2521, N F 7|1, L Edwards, Ltd.
2 Gurna, B228, N.F. 14|1, M.M. and Co.
3 Barpeta, 1877, P Gulf, 6|1, M M & Co.
4 Vasna, 2043, Busrah, 8|1, M M & Co.
5 Laxmi, 124, M'Coast, 5|1, National Steamship Co.
7 Garbeta, 3204, Calcutta, N F M M & Co.
8 Kidderpore, 3263, Japan 13-1, M M & Co.
10-11 Ariosto, 2768, Marmagoa, 9|1, J Finlay & Co.
12-13 Steel Exporter, Colombo, 5|1|32, M. M. and Co.
14 Nagato Maru, 4325, Osaka 5-1, N Y Kaisha.
15 Kumari, 636, Karachi, 4|1|32, National Steamship Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

D E Jalapalaka, 2630, Rangoon, N F Scindia S N Co.
G Sophie Marie, 560, M'Coast, 6|1, Merchant S N Co.
H Indira, 278, Karachi, 5|1, Malbar Steamship Co.
K Jalaputra, 3113, NF, NF, Scindia S N Co.
L M Rahmani 3291 Red Sea Ports 12-1-32, T Morrison & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Ranpura, 8-1, P & O S N Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Britania, 27-1 G T Co.
FROM HULL.
Ariosto 5|1|32, J. F. Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Ockenfels, 6|1 L. Edwards, Ltd.
Leebenfels 7-1 L Edward Ltd.
Murienfels 27-1 L Edward Ltd.
FROM NEW YORK.
Sawokla, 18-1. L Edward Ltd.
FROM CHINA—JAPAN.
Mirzapore, 26-1. P & O S N Co.
Tokeva Maru, 15-1-32, N Y Kaisha.
Penag Maru, 14-1, N Y Kaisha.
Tango Maru, 30-1, N Y Kaisha.
FROM BRISBANE
Maloja, 1-1. P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Karagola, 2-1-32, M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LONDON.
Mantua, 9|1, P. and O. S. N. Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Rotenfels, N F L Edward Ltd.
Tysla, 4|1, L. Edwards, Ltd.
FOR TRIESTE.
Fusijama, 4-1 L T Co.
FOR KOBE.
Kaga Maru, 13|1 N. Y. Kaisha.
S S Tattori Maru, for Kobe:—Kidderpore, 13|1, M. A. S. N.
Nagato Maru, 2-1, N Y Kaisha.
FOR BUSRAH
Barpeta, 6-1, M M & Co.
Vasna 8-1, M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA
Gambhira, N. F. M. M. and Co.
Garbeta, NF, M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Canara NF; M M and Co.
Jalapalaka, 5|1, S. S. N. Co.
FOR JEDDAH
Rahmani 12-1, T M Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON.
Mantua, P. and O. S. N. Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Fusijama, L T Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Rotenfels, L Edward Ltd.
Tysla, L Edwards Ltd.
FOR CHINA & JAPAN PORTS.
Nagato Maru, N Y Kaisha.
Kidderpore, P. and O. S. N Co.
Kaga Maru, N Y Kaisha.
FROM BUSRAH.
Barpeta, M M & Co.
Vasna, M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Gambhira, M. M. and Co.
Garbeta, M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Canara M M and Co.
FOR JEDDAH
Rahmani T M Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S S Narkunda (By boats) G L D 2|1|32.
S S Tottori Maru G.L.D. 2|1|32.
S S Steel Exporter G.L.D. 2|1|32.
S S Kumari G.L.D. 2|1|32.
S S Saraswati G.L.D. 2|1|32.
S S Irrawadi G.L.D. 2|1|32.
S S Vita G.L.D. 4|1|32.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, January 4.

S S Jalaveera, Agents: S S N Co.; from Rangoon:—9499 bags rice, 59 cases rubber shoes and 21 cases C P goods.

From Colombo:—30 bundles gunnies.

From Tuticorin:—44 bales cotton yarn, 114 bags coffee seed and 50 bundles gunnies.

From Ponain:—256 bags cocoanuts.

From Calicut:—82 jottas coir yarn.

From Tellicherry:—350 bags cocoanuts.

S S Varela; Agents: M M & Co.; from Busrah:—20525 bags dates, 105 bags mash, 38 bales wool, 10 cases ghee, 23 cases skins, 9 parcels gold and 4 parcels gold coins.

From Mohmerah:—84 jottas raisin.

From Bushire:—15 bags almond kernals, 10 kegs mango pickles.

From Karachi:—82 Tellas fish manure. 32 cases hing and 130 bags rice.

S S Baroda; Agents: M M & Co.; from Busrah:—1685 bags dates, 1111 bags hartuman, 405 bags mash, 251 bags beans.

From Mohmerah:—100 bags poppy seed and 212 bags attari.

From Bushire:—175 bags almond kernals, 180 bags P seed, 80 bags skins, 164 bags attari, 212 bags raisin, 464 bags gum and 15 bags gum tragacanth.

From B'Abbas:—541 bags dates, 54 bags pistas and 15 bags raisin.

From Jask:—136 bags matoots.

From Muscat:—1530 bags dates and 162 bags pomegranates.

From Charbar:—20 bags koppats.

From Pasin:—60 bundles nuts.

From Kawiet:—2 bundles gold.

From Bahrein:—3 tins gold coins, 3 tins pearls and 7 tins gold.

From Dubai:—5 tins pearls and 6 tins gold.

From Karachi:—67 bags prawns, 50 bags fish manure and 60 bags rice.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, January 4.

S S Mantua, for London:—2 packages woollen carpets, Cox & Kings, Ltd; 5 casks condiments, M Poonjiaji & Sons; 7 cases bristles, B Lawri & Co; 75 bags coffee, Thos Cook & Sons; 1250 bags mowra meal, B Ardeshir & Co; 495 bags masoor, Ralli Bros; 461 cases condiments, D D Framji & Co; 32 cases bristles, B & P & Hayley.

For Piraems:—20 cases gum oil-bonum, Khana Bros.

S S Tysla, for Hamburg:—13 bags groundnut oil cakes, H Rawji & Co.

S S Fusijama, for Trieste:—1 bale cotton raw, Bombay Co; 2636 bags groundnut seed, Birla Bros.

S S Rotenfels, for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton fly, Indian Produce Export.

For Antwerp:—1400 bags groundnu oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy; 250 bales hemp, G Tdg Co; 170 bales hemp, M Chandulal & Co.

For Rotterdam:—415 bags groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy; 1214 bags joowari, Ralli Bros.

For Port Said:—272 bags groundnut oil cakes, Ralli Bros.

223 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co.

S S Nagato Maru, for Kobe:—69 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co; 474 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co; 1000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—150 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—50 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co; 500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagasaki:—100 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co; 200 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SEVIKAS.

Kamaladevi's Statement.

Srimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya has issued the following appeal to the Sevikas of the Hindustani Seva Dal:

Our is a young organisation and therefore must our fresh enthusiasm of exuberance be a ceaseless fountain of inspiration and our vitality an unshakable pillar of strength, our conduct an unparalleled example and with our determined hands offer the country and the nation its long-due freedom.

As the arrest of the Officers of the Seva Dal is now imminent and as the issuing of intrsuctions from time to time may not be possible, I would draw your attention to the need of observing faithfully the following points so that the unity, solidarity and power of the Sevika Dal remains unshaken and on the contrary becomes one of the moving forces of the country so as to inexhaustably be a spring of idealism to the women and the public in general so that in the ultimate realisation of our objective the Sevika Dal will have played an immortal part.

1. All the members of the Hindustani Sevika Dal in each place and locality must keep solidly knit together and be prepared for any service and at any time.

2. They must be ready to face any hardship and privation and must realise that as pledged volunteers they can neither look back nor retreat.

3. They must completely merge themselves in the general movement, taking orders and directions from the Provincial Congress Committees. At the same time they must be sufficiently initiative in meeting crisis in the absence of any definite authority directing them, and act with forethought, discretion, commonsense and above all quick decisive courage.

STICK TO NON-VIOLENCE.

4. Bear constantly in mind the ideals and principles of the Congress and the Seva Dal and remain steadfast to non-violence as your main strength and power.

5. Although imprisonment is inevitable, Sevikas are not to court arrest merely for the sake of arrest but only in carrying out their legitimate duties.

6. The National Flag bearing the Symbol of National Aspirations and freedom, it must be the special concern of the Sevikas to defend it and its honour at any cost.

7. It is incumbent on every Sevika to recruit to the Dal as many women as possible and thus ever widen and enlarge the Organisation. The recruiting work must therefore force a compulsory item of a Sevika's work.

PANDHARPUR ORPHANAGE.

Donations received for the Pandharpur Orphanage during the month of October 1931 are as under:—

Mr. Daniel Roman through Dr. T.C. Khandwala Rs. 137|13; the Presidency Magistrate Mazgaon Police Court Rs. 100; the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaon Police Court Rs. 25; Mr. K. Natarajan Rs. 25; the Presidency Magistrate Dadar Police Court Rs. 20; Mr. R. Ramrao through Dr. Nayampalli Rs.; 8; Venku Baloo Charities Fund Rs. 5; Mrs. Indirabai J. Nerurkar Rs. 6; Mr. Asharam Vithoba Rs. 5; Mr. G.B. Narottumdas Rs. 6; Mr. Y.M. Rane (on the occasion of thread ceremony of his son) Rs. 5; Mr. D.S. Hammand Rs. 5; Mr. Y.M. Rane (annual subscriber) Rs. 3; Mr. Maganlal Maneklal Rs. 2; Unknown As. 8.

SJT. FULCHANDBHAI LEAVES WADHWAN.

To Offer Satyagraha At Dhrangadra.

(From A Correspondent).

LIMBDI, Jan. 4.

Yesterday at 7, there was a big procession in Wadhwan in honour of Sjt. Fulchandbhai, who is launching in Dhrangadhra, Satyagraha to-day (Monday, Jan. 3). He was garlanded at various places in the city. There was a huge meeting when he gave his departing message.

Sjt. Fulchandbhai with his colleagues and septuagenarian mother, started to-day for Dhrangadhra. Hundreds of people bade him farewell. Amidst cheers the train left at 12 noon.

B. P. C. C. CONSTITUTION AMENDED

Emergency Resolution

The General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. write:—

"The following emergency resolution amending the normal Constitution of the B. P. C. C. has been passed at a special urgent meeting of the B. P. C. C. It will come into operation the moment the state of emergency as defined by this resolution is declared to have arisen:—

1. (a) A state of emergency shall be declared by:—

(i) a resolution of the Committee to that effect; or, (ii) an announcement by the President of the B. P. C. C. to that effect, if it is impossible, or in the interests of the Congress, unwise, to convene a meeting of the B. P. C. C. for the purpose of considering the situation.

(b) A state of emergency shall include a situation when the B. P. C. C. is declared illegal of when the normal administration of affairs by the Committee is rendered impossible for all practical purposes, by any act of Government.

(c) As and when a state of emergency is declared the provisions hereinafter mentioned shall come into force forthwith.

2. On a state of emergency being declared as aforesaid (a) all powers duties and functions theretorere vested in the B. P. C. C. and the Council thereof shall be exercised and performed by the President acting with an Emergency Council nominated by him of not more than four and not less than two persons. The President and the said Council together shall act in the name of and on behalf of the B. P. C. C. (b) All powers, duties and functions of the Secretaries shall be exercised and performed by not more than two members of the Emergency Council named by the President, who will be styled Secretaries. (c) All powers, duties and functions of the Treasurer shall be exercised and performed by the President. (d) All Presidents and members of the Emergency Council must have signed the Congress pledge before accepting office.

APPOINTMENT OF SUCCESSER.

3. During a state of emergency and in anticipation of the President and members of the Emergency Council being prevented from attending to his and their duties, the President for the time being shall have the power to appoint a successor to his office as also persons to succeed to the members of the Emergency Council; and a President and members of the Emergency Council so appointed shall exercise and perform all the powers, duties and functions respectively entrusted to them by rule 2 hereof.

4. On a state of emergency being declared as aforesaid all the powers, duties and functions exercised or performed by a District Congress Committee shall be exercised and performed by its President and a District Emergency Council appointed by him in the manner set out in rule 2 hereof, and the said President shall with reference to himself and to the District Emergency Council enjoy the power of nominating the successors similar to those enjoyed by the President of the B. P. C. C.

5. (a) A state or emergency declared as aforesaid shall continue till it is declared to be at an end by an announcement to that effect made by the President who was in office at the date the state of emergency was declared or by a resolution passed by a meeting of the original members of the B. P. C. C. to be convened by the original Secretaries on a requisition signed by fifteen such members of the B. P. C. C. (b) On the state of emergency being declared to be at an end the President, the Secretaries, Treasurer, the members of the Council and the members of the B. P. C. C. and the President and the members of the District Congress Committee in office at the date the state of emergency was declared, will resume charge of their respective offices, notwithstanding any change in the personel of those holding the said offices or any change of rules or constitution effected during the continuance of the said state of emergency.

CONSUMPTIVES HOMES' SOCIETY.

Mr. S.P. Wadia, Hon. Secretary of the Consumptives' Homes Society acknowledges the receipt of following donations during the year 1931 for the upkeep of the King Edward Sanatorium at Dharampore, Simla Hills:—

H.E. Sir Fredrick Sykes, the Governor of Bombay Rs. 150; H.E. the Governor of Punjab Rs. 50; the Madon Theatres, Ltd., Simla Rs. 1,511; the Executors of the late Mr. Framji Pallonji Mistry, Messrs. S.R. Bottlewalla, Manecksha P. Lala & J.F. Mistry Rs. 1,000; Seth Rustomji H. Patuck Rs. 1,100; the Punjab Government Grant for free cases from the Punjab Rs. 7,500, the Trustees of Sir Ratan Tata Charities Rs. 3,000, Himatsinhji, At the end of the Friend Rs. 1,000, anonymous Rs. 1,000; the Nizam His Highness awarded 600; a Friend Rs. 250; the Parsi some medals.

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Cemetry Funds, Shanghai Rs. 200; Bai Meherbai A. Sabawala Rs. 100; Messrs. Ralli Brothers; a Zoroastrian Office, Mr. Murzoban C. Chhoi each Rs. 100; Mr. H.C. Chowdry of Rajkot, Mr. A. Wadia of Ahmedabad, the Parsi Bowling Club, through Mr. Jamshed J. Cursetji in memory of Dr. Cowas Lalkaka, Messrs. Merwanji & Hormasji M. Cama, Messrs. Framroj A. Vakil and J. H. Cama each Rs. 50; Mr. and Mrs. Pestonji M. Kanga Rs. 45; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. King of Ambala, the late Lady Meherbai Tata, Seth Bezonji N. Allbless, Messrs. Patel Brothers, Messrs. Merwanji & Sons, Messrs. Bennett Coleman & Co., Ltd., Mr. and Mrs. Kaikhshroo H. Cheesta, Mr. Ardeshir B. Dubash each Rs. 25; Bai Alibai A.P. Sethna in memory of Bai Dinbai and Framji C. Cooper each Rs. 21; Bai Maneckbai P.S. Jeejeebhoy Rs. 20; Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ltd. in pious memory of D.N.C. in memory of Minoo C. Gheewala from a bereaved mother, Mr. Hooseinbhai A. Laljee, Dr. A.L. Nair, Mr. Rustom S. Powvala, Mr. Kavas S. Powvala each Rs. 15, Major S.K. Engineer, Dr. F.N. Moos, Prof. Darab Kanga, Dr. N. Ichhaporia each Rs. 12; the Allied Motors, Ltd., a Parsi Lady, S. D. M., N.S. Saklatwala, H.F. Commissariat, Messrs. E. Spinner & Co, V.A. Taraporewala, D.C. Messrs. Parbhoodas Jeevandas & Co., Mr. Caliani D. Vaidya, Seth Mathradas Vussonji, Lady Luxmibai J. Vurjivandas, Messrs. R. M. Chinoy, H.M. Mehta, each Rs. 10, the Uniform Printing Press Rs. 7; Messrs. West End Watch Co., and Mr. Meyer Nissim each Rs. 5; Mr. V.N. Chandavarkar Rs. 5.

Donations should be sent to the Honorary Secretary, Seva Sadan Buildings, Gamdevi, Bombay No. 7.

Jamnagar.—His Highness the Maharaja Jamsaheb of Jamnagar held a new year parade on the 1st instant, when the officers, Kumars and Bhayats were present. All sorts of parades of lancers, paltons, and police were demonstrated under the supervision of the military secretary K. S. Himatsinhji. At the end of the parade His Highness awarded medals.

Indian Merchants For Boycott Of British Goods.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO CHALK OUT PRACTICAL PROGRAMME.

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have issued the following statement regarding the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi:—

"The Indian Merchants' Chamber deeply deplores the fact that His Excellency the Viceroy should have refused to grant an interview to Mahatma Gandhi on the existing situation. The Indian Merchants' Chamber is unable to read in the telegrams sent to His Excellency by Mahatma Gandhi the meaning read by the Government, and in view of the fact that His Excellency the ex-Viceroy, Lord Irwin, so opened and carried on negotiations with Mahatma Gandhi whilst Civil Disobedience was going on and that Civil Disobedience was discontinued only pending the settlement, and in view of the fact that His Excellency the present Viceroy sent with his blessings Mahatma Gandhi to the Round Table Conference as the sole representative of the Congress in spite of the fact that he had in his letter to the Government concluding the Simla settlement expressly retained his right to advise resumption of Civil Disobedience under certain contingencies, the Indian Merchants' Chamber is of opinion that it is now too late for His Excellency the Viceroy to use the contemplated resumption of Civil Disobedience as a reason for refusing to see Mahatma Gandhi.

AVERT CRISIS.

"The Indian Merchants' Chamber, therefore, respectfully urges His Excellency to reconsider and retrace his steps, to release Mahatma Gandhi and grant him the requested interview and thus assist perchance to avert a crisis which is bound to dislocate business, result in great economic losses and make practically impossible the future progress of constitution-building through Conference and Constitution.

For, the Indian Merchants' Chamber believes that the Congress is the most dominant political organisation that can claim to represent the vast millions of India, and is alone capable of carrying on effective negotiations with the Government.

FUTURE PROGRAMME.

While the Indian Merchants' Chamber is unable to participate in a campaign of Civil Disobedience and is unable to pronounce judgment as to its advisability, the Indian Merchants' Chamber assures the Congress of all the support it can render in the attainment of full self-government with unfettered responsibility at the centre by all non-violent methods other than civil disobedience, especially in its programme of complete exclusion of foreign cloth from the country, promotion of the national village industry of hand-spinning and hand-weaving and the encouragement of the use of hand-spun and hand-woven Khaddar and of the exclusion.

whilst the rupture between Great Britain as represented by the British Government and the people of India as represented by the Congress lasts, of such British goods as is humanly possible in the Nation's present helpless condition to exclude and to this end appoints a Committee with powers to add to its number to prepare a practical programme and submit the same for consideration without delay."

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REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1932.

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VICEROY PROMULGATES FOUR MORE ORDINANCES

DRASTIC POWERS GIVEN TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

Emergency Powers To Deal With Funds Of Local Bodies.

EVEN PEACEFUL PICKETING AN OFFENCE.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4.

The political correspondent of the Associated Press says that there was an emergency meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council last night when the political situation was further reviewed and the telegram from Sir Pheroze Sethna on behalf of the Liberal Federation and the Welfare League was considered.

NOT YET UNLAWFUL.

It is understood that while the Government felt in view of the situation unable to stay their hands, they favoured an early interview with a representative of these bodies and that a reply on these lines has been sent. There is no confirmation yet that Government is declaring the Congress or its Working Committee unlawful.

Indications are that for the present an Ordinance is being promulgated giving emergency powers to authorities all over India to deal with any local body or funds or press which was furthering the cause of civil disobedience. The Ordinance, the Provisions of which are in a general form, is expected to be issued shortly.

ANOTHER EXECUTIVE MEETING

There may be another meeting of the Executive Council of the Viceroy to-day when the situation arising out of Gandhiji's arrest will be reviewed and any further steps and measures necessary to meet it will be considered.

It is also understood that Government have provisionally selected the personnel of the Round Table Conference Committees which are to be set up immediately.

H. E. the Viceroy has promulgated four Ordinances for the purpose of meeting the situation created by the civil disobedience movement.

THE EMERGENCY POWERS ORDINANCE.

This is practically on the lines of the Ordinance for the North West Frontier Province, excepting that its scope is widened to include all acts prejudicial to public safety and peace and that it reintroduces the Old Press Ordinance for the whole of India under the machinery of the Press Act.

This Ordinance is being extended immediately by notification to Bombay and Bengal. The Ordinance gives power not only to control suspected persons who act in a manner prejudicial to public safety or peace, but also covers acts in furtherance of a movement prejudicial to public safety or peace.

UNLAWFUL INSTIGATION ORDINANCE

This is the same as applied to United Provinces and North West Frontier Province and would be extended immediately to Madras, Bombay, Punjab, Bihar and Orissa and Central Provinces.

UNLAWFUL ASSOCIATIONS ORDINANCE

This is the same as applied to the North West Frontier Province and is extended at once to Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa.

It also gives powers to the Government of India to declare any association unlawful so that the order so far may have effect throughout British India. This is meant to cover the difficulty experienced on the last occasion by every local Government having declared the Congress Working Committee unlawful.

PREVENTION OF MOLESTATION AND BOYCOTTING ORDINANCE

This extends to the whole of British India but before it is brought into force local Governments will have to notify. The Ordinance is on the lines of the Old Ordinance except that it extends the definition of molestation to include peaceful picketing as an offence.—A.P.

A LOST OPPORTUNITY

Sir P. Sethna Blames Govt. And Congress

BOMBAY, January 4.

The Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna in the course of a statement says:—

There can be no doubt that the arrest of Gandhiji last night has cast a cloud over the political situation in the country, which for the present is so thick that it is not possible to see through it. I feel that it has been a serious miscalculation on the part of the Government not to have acceded to Mahatma Gandhi's request for an interview with Lord Willingdon. A delay of a few days could not possibly have affected the situation for the worse, but on the contrary, might have even strengthened the hands of the Government, if they found that Mahatma Gandhi was implacable. I for one, however, do believe that if a heart to heart talk had taken place a working and practicable solution the following that Gandhiji at present commands in the country, there can be no doubt that winning him over would have crushed the Extremist wing of the Congress for a long time to come.

RESOLUTION "MISCONCEIVED"

On the other hand, I cannot get away from the fact that the Congress is mainly to blame for the present deadlock.

The forwarding of the wording of the proposed resolution regarding civil disobedience was to say the least of it, unfortunate and misconceived.—A.P.

"LORD IRWIN'S WORK UNDONE"

Mr. Mody Shows Way Out Of Impasse

BOMBAY, January 4.

Mr. H. P. Mody in the course of a statement says:—

"Lord Irwin's work has come to be undone with tragic suddenness, and India is once again off the high way into jungle. The solution of India's problem by the method of negotiation, for which so many minds in England and in India patiently worked all these weary months, has been rendered exceedingly difficult, if not impossible.

INTERMEDIARIES THERE ARE

The menace to the peace and prosperity of the country is so grave that the energies of all who stand outside the Government and the Congress, must be immediately harnessed with a view to creating conditions which may render equally unnecessary the subversive activities which have been undertaken and the extreme measures which have been set in motion to counter them. If the Government and the Congress desire to avail themselves of the services of those who can bring an independent judgment to bear upon the issues involved, a way might yet be found which may bring India once again back to the straight path. It would be a tragedy if, while the Government and the Congress were engaged in a deadly trial of strength, the rest of India were to look on paralysed and afraid to move."—A.P.

FOUR NATIVES DROWNED.

Flood Disaster In South Africa.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Port Elizabeth.—As result of terific floods sweeping through the midlands of Cape Province, Port Elizabeth has become and island maintaining communication with the rest of South Africa by only one telegraph line. Five natives have been drowned in Sundays River valley, but it is believed there are no Europeans there. Unspeakable calmaity was narrowly avoided when despite full opening of sluicegates water reached within a foot of the top of ninetyfour-foot dam of Lake Mentz but receded when the disaster involving whole of Sundays River valley seemed imminent.

Who Precipitated Civil Disobedience ?

BOMBAY BULLION EXCHANGE BOARD'S PROTEST TO VICEROY

The following is a copy of the telegram sent to the Viceroy of Bombay Bullion Exchange:—

The Board of the Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd., have read with profound apprehension His Excellency's reply to Mahatma Gandhi, who occupies a unique and unrivalled position in India's public life, and the whole correspondence in connection therewith. With due respect for His Excellency the Viceroy, the Board seeks permission to point out that the refusal to meet Mahatma Gandhi with his well-known bias for fair and honourable settlement and discuss the matter of the Ordinances was unfortunate and has precipitated the movement of Civil Disobedience.

From past experience the Board knows only too well how the course of trade will be adversely affected, how the economic situation, which is very grave, would be worsened and how the taxpaying capacity of the country, already strained to the breaking point, would further deteriorate. Under the circumstances the Board most respectfully urge His Excellency that even now an effort should be made for securing the co-operation of all political parties including the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi.

MR. JINHA ON TWO-HANDED POLICY.

LONDON, January 3.

Disquieting news from India is again monopolising the attention to the exclusion of numerous European cares in the offing. The preparation of a Bill giving an immediate measure of Responsible Government at the Centre is the solution which Mr. Jinnah outlined to Reuter, "to change the whole situation." Suspicion arising from the lack of real progress at the Round Table Conference would thereby be largely eliminated. Moreover, a vast majority of Hindus and Muslims would accept the British Government's decision on the outstanding points of the communal issue. The "two-handed policy, namely, firm right-hand and generous left-hand, would bring peace, but the single-handed policy of firmness alone would bring disaster."—Reuter.

American Consul At Harbin Assaulted.

JAPANESE CONSAL ORDERS IMMEDIATE INQUIRY

LONDON, Jan. 4.

New York.—Calvert Chamberlain American Consul at Harbin is reported to have been assaulted by three Japanese soldiers at Mukden and painfully beaten on forehead, nose and face as he was stepping out of motorcar on which the American flag and coat of arms were displayed. Mr. Chamberlain who showed a diplomatic passport entrained for Harbin after he and Myers Consul-General had vigorously protested verbally to Japanese Consul who has ordered immediate and thorough enquiry.—Reuter.

DECCAN STATES PEASANTS' CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent).

TERDAL, Jan. 4.

The Deccan States Peasants' Conference was held at Terdal, Sangli State, yesterday. Sjt. Vithal Ramaji Sinde of Poona presided.

More than 3000 delicates from Sangli Miraj, Inchalkaranji, Jat Kurundwad, Jamkhandi and Mudhol attended.

Resolutions on reduction remission, postponement of land revenue and other cash dues were passed unanimously. The Committee for agriculturists organisation elected Sjt. Vishnupant Deshpande of Terdal as Chairman.

ORGANISATION OF VOLUNTEERS.

Activities At Nagpur.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 3.

Two ladies Mrs. Vidyavati Devi and Mrs. Ghate have been deputed to undergo training at the Ladies Central Camp at Bombay on behalf of the Provincial Board of the Hindusthani Seva Dal. 36 Volunteers of the Seva Dal were recently examined at Gondia and Sjt. Babasaheb Deshmukh supervised the examination. The efficiency of the training will be evinced from the fact that out of 36, 33 have passed the test and will now be enrolled as "Sainiks."

At a conference of the agriculturists and malguzars of Saoner Tahsil held at Saoner on the 30th and 31st December last a resolution was passed, assuring Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress Working Committee of the readiness of the Tahsil to start the Civil Disobedience movement and faithfully carrying out the behest of the Working Committee. The Conference which was very largely attended passed another resolution urging upon the Local Government to grant remission of land revenue, and requesting the malgudars not to eject tenants or sell by auction their permanent occupancy holdings. Sjt. Babasaheb Deshmukh presided over the Conference.

CONFERENCE AT PULGAON.

Another Political Conference was held at Pulgaon under the chairmanship of Dr. N. B. Khare of Nagpur. Sjt. Abhyanker, President of the Provincial Congress Committee moved a resolution recommending to the malguzars and tenants to apply for remission of land revenue and taccavi, which was carried.

BROACH DT. CONGRESS COMMITTEE DISSOLVED

Dr. Chandulal Appointed Dictator

(From Our Correspondent.)

BROACH, Jan. 3.

At an emergent meeting of the District Congress Committee last evening it was unanimously decided that in the event of Civil Disobedience being started in the Province, the District Congress Committee should be dissolved and Congress work in the District should be carried on under the guidance and instruction of the Dictator.

The first Dictator for the District of Broach is Dr. Chandulal Desai. He has been given full powers to carry on the campaign vigorously according to Congress plans and nominate a successor, if he is arrested.

MORE NAVY FOR AMERICA?

A Ten-Year Programme.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Washington.—Bill providing for ten year programme of construction of 120 new warships at a cost of 616,250 thousand dollars is being introduced in the House of Representatives to-day. Is is announced by Vinson, Chairman of Naval Committee of the House that all vessels except two aircraft carriers are designed to replace overage and obsolete ships. Mr. Vinson's programme which has been approved by the Navy Board also provides for the completion of sixteen ships at present being constructed at a cost of 91500 thousand dollars and will include seven eight inch gun vessels of ten thousand tons.—Reuter.

WONDERFUL EFFECT OF A HERB

Prof. Rao Swallows Acids Snakes And Nails

That there is a herb in this country which gives immunity from the most deadly poison conceivable was demonstrated by Prof. L. S. Rao of Mysore on Saturday and Sunday last in the Ripon Theatre at Grant Road.

Prof. Rao invited some doctor on Saturday evening on the stage to testify that he was really swallowing deadly poisons and nothing else. Dr. M. C. Javle who was present in the theatre then went to the stage.

Prof. Rao started with eating glass as one would eat sweetmeat. This was followed by swallowing nails, China plates, and cocoanut shells. He ate these articles as if they were soft cakes. Finally, he drank nitric and sulphric acids. Dr. Javle first examined the bottles and testified that they were real acids. As soon as nitric acid was put in a cup, it began to emit smoke and flame shot out of the cup. Prof. Rao then put the acid on his palm and swallowed it without the least effect. He tried sulphric acird with the same result.

Prof. Rao explained that these feats were done not by any magic power or yoga but only by eating of a certain herb. This herb neutralised the deadly effect of poisons and reduced them to liquid water. This herb was eaten only once in his life time and the effect was permanent.

BENGAL P. C. C. SUSPENDED

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

At an emergency meeting of the Bengal Povincial Congress Committee held this evening the programme of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress and the decision to restart the Civil Disobedience movement were approved of. In view of the situation that would prevail in the province during the civil disobedience movement the General Provincial Congress Committee was suspened, and a Working Committee of three was formed consisting of Messrs. Pratap Chandra Guha Roy, a congress worker of Faridpur and editor of the vernacular paper "Nayak", Mr. Salien Roy and one other. Mr. Guha Roy has been given dictatorial power to conduct Congress work throughout the Province for such time as is demanded by the situation in the country and also to nominate his successor if arrested. In speaking of the Working Committee Mr. Guha Roy called it the "War Council". It was also decided that the war council should decide which were unmoral laws on which the Provincial Congress should concentrate its activity and also what items of British goods should be boycotted first.

The members of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee which has been suspended include Messrs. J. M. Sen Gupta, Subash Chandra Bose, T. C. Goswami, N. C. Sen, Abul Kalam Azad, N. Dutt, N. C. Chandra (ex-president who has just resigned) and Hardayal Nag who presided over the special session of the Bengal Provincial Conference at Berhampore.

Red Shirts Bent Upon Bloody Revolution?

DIEHARD PRESS APPROVES OF WILLINGDON'S POLICY OF REPRESSION.

A Warning To Millowners And Money-Lenders.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Gandhiji's arrest is approved by the "Morning Post" which congratulates the Government of India on the act of logic, justice and expediency. The paper says that Lord Willingdon may be sure not only of support of White hall but of the approval of his countrymen. The "Post" dwells on the connection between the Congress and the Red Shirts and says that the latter are notoriously in close correspondence with Moscow and are obviously bent upon bloody revolution on the Frontier. The paper also refers to Indian merchants and moneylenders] supporting the Congress and says that the Congress pretending non-violence incites rebellion and massacre on the Frontier posing as friends of poor. It is financed and directed by moneylenders working to destroy by illegal methods the British trade. A new direction of British policy in India is needed. Montagu's pledge was conditional on cooperation and good behaviour, and Government therefore are free. If Bombay millowners persist in boycotting British trade, appropriate countermeasure is to remove Indian duties against British goods.

DECLARE CONGRESS ILLEGAL

Sir Michael O'Dwyer said it was the inevitable result of Gandhiji activities since he returned to India. He hoped that the Government would declare the Congress an illegal organisation and take action not only against leaders but against funds. He said that the arrest of Gandhiji in 1922 was received with general approval and relief. The Government had showed firmness and strength and he hoped that the same result would follow in this case.

PLEA FOR OPEN TRIAL.

Lord Lloyd said that unless the Government of India were prepared permanently to acquiesce in flagrant breach of important sections of Indian Penal Code Gandhiji's arrest was inevitable. He hoped that Gandhiji would be put on trial openly and that no abnormal procedure would be resorted to in his case.—Reuter.

GOVT. OF INDIA KNOWS HOW TO RULE

More Ravings Of Tory Press

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Francis Bacon's words: "Surest way to prevent seditions is to take away the matter thereof" are quoted by the "Daily Herald" in a leader on India. The paper declares that there is a deep growing suspicion in India that Government does not mean genuinely to implement its promise of central self-Government. If suspicion is removed sedition will be prevented or it will be powerless.

STEEL HAND IN VELVET GLOVE

The "Daily Telegraph" says: Grave renewal of civil disobedience into which India looks like being plunged again is in every way deplorable. But it cannot be bought off by weak and timid concession and the only chance of keeping it within bounds is to show promptly as the Viceroy is now doing that there is still steel hand in velvet glove and the Government of India still know how to rule.

"WE MEAN TO GOVERN"

The "Daily Mail" says: The arrest of Gandhiji is proper answer to very serious position in India. The only way to keep India peaceful and loyal is to show that we mean to govern and not be intimidated by threats.

The "News Chronicle" says: Government has struck promptly and hard and it remains to be seen what the result of the new policy will be. But it should be recognised that responsibility for policy does not rest with the Government to which scarcely any other course has been left in view of Gandhiji's attitude. But it is absolutely essential that resolute attitude to resistance to law should be accompanied by very clear evidence that Government intends to pursue equally resolutely its policy of constitutional reform.—Reuter.

FORCE NO REMEDY

Mr. Lansbury On Gandhiji's Arrest

LONDON, Jan. 4.

"I regret very much that the Indian crisis has come to such head," said Mr. George Lansbury when he learned of Gandhiji's arrest. Conditions in India must be very bad, in the judgment of the Viceroy, to have forced him to exercise his powers in this way. He was of the opinion that Great Britain would have to take some other action to prove to the world that she still holds to truth, that you cannot govern a country without the consent of the governed. In other words, we must show whether Gandhiji represents only a section of Indian opinion or something greater. Anyhow this could not be considered the end or beginning of the end of trouble. In his opinion, coercion always worsened the situation. Force was no remedy on either side.—Reuter.

COUNTRY IN STATE OF EMERGENCY.

'Appeal For Truce In Indian States.

Sjt. Balvantray, G. Mehta, member, Servants of the People Society, and a worker of the Indian States' People's Conference, says in the course of statement.

In various parts of the Country there are local movements going on to fight injustice. Specially this is the case in Indian India. In Patiala, Kashmir and Sind in the North, in Jodhpur in Rajputana, Balasinor in Gujarat and in Dhrangadhra in Kathiawar, besides many local movements for the redress of the grievances in several petty States, the people of the States are fighting for the defence of their rights of citizenship.

NEW ORDER OF SOCIETY.

We are in the midst of an upheaval which is sure to shake the very foundations of the present day Society in India. The values of things and affairs will undergo a swift and sudden transformation. A new Order is going to be born out of the travail through which the nation has decided to pass. The altered circumstances demand new policies and a fresh outlook.

PAUSE AND PONDER.

I, therefore, appeal to all my colleagues working in the sacred Cause of liberty for the people of the States to pause and ponder over their immediate duty in the present state of things. The attention of the Nation should not be divided into conflicting loyalties. All domestic quarrels must cease. Every movement, however, noble and righteous, should be suspended. Our ranks must be closed. I desire to request all workers of the people of the States to exert to the utmost to prevent any clash with their authorities till the Nation passes through the present crisis.

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